

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 JULY 1985

Lebanon

At the end of their meetings in Damascus, religious and political leaders of the Sunni, Shi'ite, and Druze communities announced agreement on the need to draft a new constitution, dissolve the armed militias, and rebuild the Lebanese Army on the basis of compulsory military service. The joint statement, which was broadcast by Damascus radio 9 July, also said the conferees had agreed to withdraw gunmen from the streets of West Beirut in order to allow the Army and internal Security Forces to control security in the western sector, Beirut Airport, and the Palestinian Camps. Rejecting "all forms of factional security," the conferees condemned the recent "sedition" in the camps that aimed to restore the pre-1982 situation, warning that measures should be taken to foil similar attempts to stir a "new sedition" in Palestinian camps south of Beirut. In an earlier report on the discussions in Damascus, Beirut radio cited the opinion of Syrian "political sources" that Syrian officials were urging the Lebanese Muslims to resume talks with Christian leaders in order to reactivate the national unity government. As for Islamic Unification Movement leader Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, a Sunni cleric from Tripoli who did not attend the meetings in Damascus, Voice of Lebanon radio said he had "strongly attacked" the proceedings in the Syrian capital.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes hit a large maritime target near Khark Island 9 July, an Iraqi military spokesman stated in an announcement carried by Voice of the Masses radio. Subsequently, Ankara radio reported that the Turkish tanker *Vatan* was attacked 115 miles south of Khark Island by Iraqi planes but suffered no casualties. In land battles, Voice of the Masses broadcast an Iraqi military communique which claimed that the 46th Brigade launched a "forceful lightning offensive" in the central sector 8 July, expelling the enemy from its positions and causing 50 casualties. An INA report specified that the operation occurred in the Mandaliarea and that Iranian attempts to regain the positions were "crushed."

Iran

Problems in USSR ties — The USSR's decision to "temporarily" summon its experts from Iran has "presented problems,"

Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi stated in a news conference, according to Tehran radio. He singled out the Esfahan power plant where the departure of Soviet experts was "a blow to desirable progress in the work," adding that if commitments are not met, "such attitudes might affect our relations and their expansion."

Relations with Libya-Syria — Commenting on the importance of the "Tehran-Damascus-Tripoli axis," KEYHAN in an article reviewed by Tehran radio warned that if the axis is not strengthened "immediately" and "major problems" overcome, it will not survive the "accusations leveled against it by the region's Muslim and revolutionary nations." The lion's share of such accusations will be against "the one who presently views the concluded agreements with weakness," the paper added.

Islamic punishment — Islamic punishment "must be avoided as much as possible," Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri stated in comments on Islamic justice carried by Tehran radio.

Egyptian-Libyan Relations

President Husni Mubarak has "refused to meet" with the Libyan intelligence chief who planned to travel to Cairo from Paris for the meeting, MENA disclosed citing its Paris correspondent. The refusal was linked to recent statements made by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

OPEC Meeting

OPEC President Dr Subroto denied news agency reports that he had described the recent OPEC meeting in Vienna as a "failure," OPECNA noted. Subroto told reporters that the OPEC states had agreed to discontinue "malpractices" like discounting and barter deals, according to Dubayy's KHALEEJ TIMES, and he added that the forthcoming 22 July OPEC ministerial conference will consider proposals to vary output levels in line with seasonal demand and to establish a central body to control marketing.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****Middle East & Africa**

Vol V No 131

9 July 1985

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

Voice of PLO Cites Amal Attacks on Beirut Camps [Baghdad Voice of PLO].....	A 1
Khalil al-Wazir on 'Siege' [Amman].....	A 1
Voice of PLO Details Attacks on Israelis [Baghdad].....	A 1
Salah Khalaf on Armed Struggle, Moscow Visit [Baghdad Voice of PLO].....	A 2

OPEC AFFAIRS

Subroto Denies Calling OPEC Meeting 'Failure' [OPECNA].....	B 1
Ministers Resolve To End Offering Discounted Oil [Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES 8 Jul].....	B 1
Nigerian Minister on Discounts [OPECNA].....	B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA**GULF AFFAIRS**

Iraqi Planes Hit Turkish Tanker in Gulf [Ankara].....	C 1
Reportage on GCC Ministerial Council Meetings	C 1
Ministerial Council Meetings Begin [Jeddah].....	C 1
Opening Session Concludes [Riyadh].....	C 1
Ministers Hold Evening Session [SPA].....	C 1

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Jordanian Finance Minister	C 1
Minister Receives Jordan's 'Awdah	C 2

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Welcomes Invitation to Libya	C 2
AL-WATAN Analyzes U.S. Middle East Policy [7 Jul].....	C 2
AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Urges Tightening GCC Security [WAKH].....	C 2
Interior Minister on Continued Security Measures	C 2

OMAN

Sultan Qabus Receives Ra's al-Khaymah Ruler	C 3
---	-----

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh Discusses GCC Council Meetings	C 3
---	-----

UAE

Petroleum Minister on OPEC Prices, Output [WAKH].....	C 3
Defense Minister Discusses GCC Military Role	C 4

PDRY

Ethiopian Party Delegation Arrives in Aden	C 4
Members of Espionage Network Arrested; Trial Pending	C 4

YAR

President Receives PDRY Ministers	C 4
---	-----

EGYPT

Mubarak Meets With Military District Commanders	D 1
Mubarak Refuses To Meet Libyan Official	D 1
Romanian Trade Union Chairman Visits Cairo	D 1
Received by Mubarak	D 1
Joint Statement Issued	D 1
Yugoslav Official Arrives for 5-Day Visit	D 1
Meets Al-Januri	D 1
New Sudanese Ambassador Arrives in Cairo	D 2
Received by 'Abd al-Majid	D 2
Urges Numayri To Leave [AFP]	D 2
Economic Talks With Soviet Union End 8 Jul	D 2
Iraq's Awqaf Minister Conducts Private Visit	D 2
Arrives in Cairo	D 2
Departs for Home	D 2
Reagan, Carter Stands on Hostages Compared [AL-AKHBAR 25 Jun]	D 2

IRAQ

Ramadan on Relations With Egypt, U.S., USSR [MENA]	E 1
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran	E 1
Communique No 1,889	E 1
Further Details on Offensive	E 2
'Large Maritime Target' Hit	E 2
Indian Minister of State Begins Visit to Baghdad	E 2
Conveys Gandhi Letter	E 2
Meets Tariq 'Aziz	E 2
Minister of State Departs	E 2
Oil Minister Comments on OPEC Meeting in Vienna	E 2

JORDAN

King Husayn Sends Message to Chairman of Alia	F 1
Syrian Policy, Information 'Deepen Arab Divisions'	F 2

LEBANON

Birri Reportedly Seeking Release of French Newsmen	G 1
Army Commander Chairs Meeting on Airport Security	G 1
Security Plan Formulated	G 1
Amal's 'Akif Haydar Views Hijacking, U.S. Reaction [Vienna PROFIL No 28, 8 Jul]	G 1
Haydar Denies Amal Protecting Hijackers [Radio Free Lebanon]	G 2
Letter Sent to ICAO Criticizing U.S. Measures [AFP]	G 2
Arab News Agencies Lend Support to Beirut Against U.S.	G 3
Fadil, Nasirite Chief React to U.S. Measures [Damascus]	G 3
Junblatt Receives Local Dignitaries 6 Jul [Voice of the Mountain]	G 3
'Sources' Note Soviet Support for Beirut [Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL 6 Jul]	G 3
Military Operations in South Described	G 3

SYRIA

Further on Islamic Meeting in Damascus	H 1
Meeting Reconvenes 8 July [Beirut]	H 1
Evening Session Resumed [Beirut]	H 1
Lebanese Leaders' Statement	H 1

Arab League Representative Cited on Attending Summit [KUNA].....	H 3
President Al-Asad Contacts PDRY Chairman	H 3
Workers Unions Issue Statement on U.S. Measures	H 3
TISHRIN Discusses Al-Asad Visit, Ties With USSR [27 Jun].....	H 3

ISRAEL

Knesset Debates No-Confidence Motions 8 Jul	I 1
Motions Defeated	I 1
Decrees on Wages, Dismissals Not Yet Enforced	I 1
IMF Special Representative Supports Economic Plan	I 1
Electricity, Telephone Workers To Strike 9 July	I 1
Cabinet Session Discusses Elat Free-Trade Zone	I 1
Legislation Committee Includes Tabah in Elat Zone [HA'ARETZ 9 Jul]	I 2
Shamir States Palestinian Homeland in Jordan	I 2
Rabin Sets Up Own Team To Study Tabah Problem [THE JERUSALEM POST 9 Jul]	I 2
Rabin Notes IDF 'Almost' Completed Redeployment	I 2
Minister Bar-Lev Links Terrorism, IDF Withdrawal	I 2
Agreement Reached To Cooperate on Energy With Egypt	I 2
Knesset Not To Remove MK 'Amar's Immunity	I 3
Jewish Agency Official Opposes New Settlements	I 3
Arab Courts Not Valid for Jewish Settlers in W. Bank [DAVAR 7 Jul]	I 3
Zaq Examines Reason for U.S. Economic Aid [MA'ARIV 5 Jul]	I 3

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Interviewed on Relations With Spain [Madrid EL PAIS 30 Jun]	Q 1
Messaoudi, USSR Diplomat Discuss Economic Ties	Q 2
Nabi Discusses Job Training With GDR Delegation [EL MOUDJAHID 25 Jun]	Q 3

LIBYA

Syria's Talas Visits Academy, Armed Forces Staffs	Q 3
Burundi Foreign Minister Visits Jamahiriyyah	Q 3
Arrives in Tripoli	Q 3
Received by Al-Qadhafi	Q 3
Departs Tripoli	Q 3
SFRY's Kovacevic Heads Visiting Delegation	Q 3
Youth Delegation Withdraws From Moscow Festival	Q 4
Tripoli Reacts to Reagan Speech on Terrorism Network	Q 4
U.S. Seen Coordinating Cairo-Amman Military Plans	Q 4
Achievements of African Arab Union Praised	Q 5

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Discusses Domestic, Regional Issues [Kuwait AL-SIYASAH 4 Jul]	Q 5
Arab League's Klibi Arrives in Khartoum	Q 6
Confers With Siwar al-Dhahab	Q 6
Dafallah Confers With Soviet Ambassador	Q 6
Dafallah Receives Governor of Kurdufan	Q 6
Dafallah Meets With Commerce Minister	Q 6
Dafallah Comments on Numayri, Libyan Relations	Q 6
Dafallah Interviewed on Garang, Camp David [Kuwait AL-SIYASAH 5 Jul]	Q 7
Defense Minister Comments on Protocol With Libya [AFP]	Q 8
Defense Minister on Disarming Sudanese in Libya	Q 8
Samuel Aru Examines Effort To Contact Garang	Q 8
Attorney General on Trying Numayri In Absentia	Q 8
U.S., Israel 'Proved' To Be Involved With Falashas	Q 8
Former Eastern Region Governor To Be Rearrested	Q 9

Trade Unions Reject Military Dismissals Without Trial	Q 9
Communist Party Calls for Price Reductions	Q 9
SPLA Radio Views 'Controversy' Over Numayri Trial	Q 9

EAST AFRICA**TANZANIA**

Nyerere Hails Mugabe Victory in Zimbabwe [PANA].....	R 1
--	-----

UGANDA

SUNA Reports 'Rebellion' at Barracks, Bombings	R 1
Minister on Troop Movement	R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

Government Denies Report on Talks on Sudan	S 1
--	-----

CONGO

President Nguesso Receives Chadian Adviser	S 1
--	-----

ZAIRE

CAR President Kolingba Meets With Mobutu	S 1
Correction to Mobutu Discussing Role of Libya	S 1

WEST AFRICA**BENIN**

Kerekou Urges Vigilance During Nigerian Maneuver	T 1
--	-----

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Establishes Revolutionary Council	T 1
---	-----

GHANA

Malian President Continues Visit to Accra	T 1
Attends Banquet With Rawlings	T 1
Communique Signed	T 2
Bulgarian Envoy Pledges Economic Assistance	T 2

GUINEA

Decree Reshuffles Cabinet, Local Governments	T 3
Ivorian, Togolese Ministers Deliver Messages	T 3

GUINEA-BISSAU

President Vieira Begins Official Visit to France [Cross-reference].....	T 3
---	-----

IVORY COAST

President Returns From ECOWAS Summit in Lome	T 3
--	-----

LIBERIA

Doe Returns, Comments on ECOWAS Summit T 3

NIGERIA

Government To Rid Nation of 'Antisocial Elements' T 4

Military Exercise To Begin in Oyo, Ogun States T 4

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Chadian Democratic Front Group T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

People's Assembly Plans Session 24-26 Jul U 1

BOTSWANA

Masire Hails Zimbabwean Election Results U 1

LESOTHO

Jonathan Congratulates Mugabe on Reelection U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Congratulates Mugabe on Election Win U 1

Portuguese Party Leader Arrives for Visit U 2

Meets With Machel U 2

NAMIBIA

Administrator General Views Interim Government U 2

Minister of Finance Mudge Presents Budget U 2

SWAPO Commentary Condemns MPC Government [Harare Voice of Namibia] U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

Township Residents Blame Police for Unrest [THE STAR 8 Jul] U 4

Commissioner Reacts to Charges U 5

Police Report 7 Deaths in Kwathema Unrest U 5

Police Called 'Scapegoat' in UDF, Azapo Feud U 5

Tutu, Church Note Opposition to SADF Action U 5

Progressive Party Official Discusses Sanctions U 6

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Supporters Wage 'Terror Campaign' U 6

Violence Detailed U 6

BBC Report U 6

Politburo Member on Harassment U 7

Muzorewa Reportedly in Botswana for Holiday U 7

HERALD Condemns White Election Results [29 Jun] U 7

Voice of PLO Cites Amal Attacks on Beirut Camps

JN081755 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1615 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Reports from the periphery of the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut said that the agent Amal movement militias and Lebanese Army forces are continuing their barbaric aggression against the sons of our Palestinian people in the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah refugee camps. The reports add that the agent Amal militias and Lebanese Army forces made several attempts to penetrate parts of Shatila yesterday afternoon under the cover of heavy and medium caliber machinegun fire. However, our heroic fighters defending the camps managed to repulse all these attempts, forced the aggressors to retreat, and inflicted heavy losses in life and equipment on them.

Khalil al-Wazir on 'Siege'

JN081543 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Interview with Khalil al-Wazir, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, by unidentified radio reporter; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts][Reporter] The attacks against the Palestinian camps in Beirut have continued during the last few days despite the so-called Damascus agreement. Thus, the scheme to liquidate the Palestinian presence by the Amal movement, as a tool, and by Damascus, as planner, is continuing. What is the camps situation in Beirut now?

[Al-Wazir] The situation is still critical. Firing ceased due to the agreement, and the besieging forces were supposed to withdraw and lift the siege. However, the real situation is contrary to this. First of all, it is true that firing has ceased, although in a fragile manner. Attacks occur every now and then. A few days ago there were even attacks against the observing committee that was heading for the Burj al-Barajinah camp; Amal and the 6th Brigade opened fire on it. Every now and then attacks occur.

The Amal forces and the 6th Brigade have neither moved away from the camp nor withdrawn. They have withdrawn from some areas around the camp and regrouped at points that are considered in the suburbs of the camp, overlooking crossing points and passages. These regrouped forces launch attacks against individuals and stage checks, pursuit, and searches, in addition to attempts of humiliation and kidnapping of individuals from the camps.

The Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and all friends in the world pressured the decisionmakers. That is why there was a decision to cease fire followed by an attempt to make of the cease-fire operation a cheap political gain they wanted to achieve through their tools, by making it appear to result from the agreement with the Salvation Front.

Now political attempts have begun to impose Syrian tools on these camps through the Salvation Front. When that supervising committee came in the presence of Syrian intelligence officers,

we noted attempts to split the Palestinian ranks, to try to create an inter-Palestinian conflict inside the camps after they failed to achieve what they wanted from the outside. A few days ago, we saw them coming to Burj al-Barajinah. They pressured the popular committee and tried to split it. The people confronted them, and the popular council of Burj al-Barajinah stood against this desire and attempt. The same took place in Shatila camp where the popular committee stood against the attempts to split this committee. From there they left for 'Ayn al-Hulwah to try to impose an atmosphere more of terrorism psychology than of trying to solve people's problems. Moreover, they tried to impose a siege by contacting the Lebanese Sidon forces in and around 'Ayn al-Hulwah and asking them to sever their relations with the camp representatives.

[Reporter] Then, Abu Jihad, the scheme is continuing, and the so-called Damascus agreement is only an attempt to abort the Arab and international efforts to prevent the massacre. The scheme is now aimed at gradually fragmenting the Beirut camps to pave the way for the final objective known to the Arab masses and at trying to fragment the Palestinian ranks from within the camps.

[Al-Wazir] Therefore, they began this course and these steps — for example, the attempt that is going on now in the camps of 'Ayn al-Hulwah, Burj al-Barajinah, and Shatila to create a political presence for them at a time when they were rejected in the past stage. And, as the camps' inhabitants told them, those who were not present during the battle and who did not participate in defending these camps have no place among our ranks.

Voice of PLO Details Attacks on Israelis

JN081716 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1615 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] A spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

The operations of our heroes inside the occupied land against the enemy's vital military targets are continuing despite the mass arrests of our people which followed the Tolon and Petah Tiqva operations. Around 217 people were detained.

Our revolutionaries carried out two heroic operations in Nabulus and Khan Yunis on 6 and 7 July. The following are the details of the operations:

On the evening of 6 July 1985, our revolutionaries lunched an incendiary bomb attack against a school in a settlement which the enemy recently established near the tomb of Prophet Yusuf in Nabulus. A number of the school's rooms were burned and a number of pupils received various wounds.

Our revolutionaries launched a grenade attack on an enemy military vehicle on the evening of 7 July 1985 as it passed near the Amal district in Khan Yunis. The vehicle was burned and its driver was wounded. Following the attack, the enemy occupation forces cordoned off the area, combed the scene of the operation, and arrested scores of citizens.

Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

Salah Khalaf on Armed Struggle, Moscow Visit

JN081742 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic

1615 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, has affirmed that there are new plans to escalate armed struggle inside the occupied homeland and to strike at the enemy everywhere. In a statement to *AL-QABAS* published today, Brother Abu Iyad spoke about the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. He indicated that the situation in the camps continues to worsen. He said the Amal movement is continuing its aggression against the sons of our Palestinian people there. Brother Abu Iyad said that contacts with a number of Palestinian resistance factions are continuing in order to reassess action during the coming phase and arrive at

a Palestinian formula to be submitted to the forthcoming Arab summit.

In another statement to Tunisian weekly newspaper *AL-SADA'*, Brother Abu Iyad explained that the PLO will submit to the emergency Arab summit a working paper that basically deals with the Fes summit resolutions, the present circumstances of the Palestinian issue, and interference by a number of Arab regimes in the PLO's internal affairs. Brother Abu Iyad expressed the belief that the Syrian regime will attend the emergency summit. He indicated that this presence will be a positive development that will promote clear and frank discussion of all problems facing the PLO.

Brother Abu Iyad renewed the call to all the Palestinian revolution factions for open dialogue in order to thwart all impending attacks that the Palestinian revolution may face. [Words indistinct] he indicated that he will visit Moscow next week at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Subroto Denies Calling OPEC Meeting 'Failure'*LD081121 Vienna OPECNA in English 1000 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] Vienna, 8 July 85 (OPECNA) — OPEC president Dr Subroto today categorically denied that the consultations held here between oil ministers of the organization was "a failure" as reported by an international news agency.

In a report on the 3-day consultations of the OPEC oil ministers, which ended Sunday night, the news agency said that Subroto described the meeting as having "collapsed in failure."

"We are meeting again in Geneva on 22 July as scheduled," he said, adding that he never described the consultations as "a failure".

Subroto, who is Indonesian minister of mines and energy, left here today.

Ministers Resolve To End Offering Discounted Oil*GF081156 Dubayy KHALEEF TIMES in English 8 Jul 85 p 1*

[Text] Vienna — OPEC ministers unanimously resolved last night to keep their official price and production levels unchanged and to stop offering oil to consumers at discount prices.

Indonesian Minister Subroto told reporters the 13 OPEC states had all agreed to discontinue 'malpractices' like discounting and barter deals which have helped bring free market oil prices down far below official OPEC levels.

Speaking at the end of three days of closed-door consultations, Dr Subroto said no decision had yet been taken on a proposed central body to control marketing of OPEC oil, nor on a scheme for variable output levels reflecting seasonal demand.

These and other ideas will be considered by an expert group which will report to OPEC's scheduled ministerial conference in Geneva on July 22, he added.

Despite the apparently slender results of their three days of intensive consultations, the ministers' public position is that greater internal discipline would avoid an oil price collapse and help OPEC maintain its market share.

It could not reach its self-imposed overall ceiling of 16 million barrels per day (BPD) last month, selling only about 14.5 million BPD, and free market prices have slumped to their lowest this year.

But Saudi Arabia's Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani was confident that the accord would turn the market around.

"I think if we stop giving discounts and stop all these practices (like barter trade), this will affect production immediately," he told reporters.

To the question of how OPEC could be sure its unruly member-states would keep to the agreement, Shaykh Yamani replied: "They committed themselves, those who were doing this."

The decision to leave prices and production ceilings intact came after three days of informal discussions. Dr Subroto did not mention at the conclusion what happened to the idea of adopting a floating production ceiling that had been discussed earlier in the consultative meeting.

He told reporters during a lunch break in the talks that the ministers had "more or less accepted" the principle of raising and lowering OPEC's output ceiling in step with seasonal fluctuations in the consumption pattern.

If the system is accepted, each of the 13 member-states will cut production when demand is slack during the northern hemisphere's summer, and increase it up to an agreed ceiling in the peak winter months.

Nigeria's Tam David-West described the idea as "brilliant" but admitted that practical difficulties remained before it could be implemented.

Delegation sources said Mexico had given a warning to OPEC ministers that it would review its oil price and export policy unless the group agreed on a way to discipline its members.

They said Mexican Energy Minister Francisco Labastida Ochoa, who attended the talks as an observer, read out a letter on Saturday which had earlier been sent by the president of Venezuela.

The letter warned that Mexico would review its policy if this latest round of talks did not result in OPEC members abiding by official prices and the output ceiling, they said.

In a related development, Prof. David-West declared in the morning that Nigeria neither planned to leave OPEC nor had any disagreement with Saudi Arabia.

He told a press conference that Nigeria had no cause to want to leave the organisation in which "we feel comfortable" attributing stories about his country considering quitting the OPEC to "efforts to destabilise the market."

Later, commenting on the outcome of the three-day talks, he said: "The pressure on OPEC's pricing structure will be lifted if we are disciplined."

Nigerian Minister on Discounts*LD081637 Vienna OPECNA in English 1445 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] Vienna, 8 July 85 (OPECNA) — Stringent measures are being taken by OPEC to ensure that last night's consensus to discontinue "direct and indirect discounts" is rigorously implemented.

In an interview with OPECNA today, the Nigerian petroleum and energy minister, Prof. Tam David-West did not elaborate on the measures, but stressed that "for a start, the steps taken at the three-day consultations will stabilize the market."

He expressed the belief that the attention given to member-countries' practices would have a "salutary effect" on the organization.

Also answering questions from journalists, the Nigerian minister said as a result of the consultations, "there is no crisis any more."

"OPEC will not fall apart. It has built a resilient structure in its 25 years which will ensure that when it encounters difficulties, it devises the strategy to solve them," he stressed.

He urged those who argue that OPEC's strength has been lost, to reflect on why each meeting of the Organization "still brings the financial market to a standstill in anticipation."

David-West said while OPEC's share of the market may have dropped, "its influence is still considerable."

"I believe OPEC is still very powerful and relevant. Any price war will have serious ramifications for the interests of consumers too. In fact, they will suffer more" he said.

Asked what would happen to Nigeria should the price of oil fall, the petroleum minister emphasized that his country had "other areas of leverage."

He drew attention to the fact that the country's budget assumed 66 percent of its revenue from oil. "There are other sources of income," he added.

He urged non-OPEC countries "enjoying the best of two worlds on the global oil scene" to stop stabbing OPEC in the back while gaining from the organization's defence of oil prices.

He said consumers always engineer manipulations to their own advantage, "sometimes through false reports calculated to affect a sensitive market."

GULF AFFAIRS

Iraqi Planes Hit Turkish Tanker in Gulf

*TA090819 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0800 GMT
9 Jul 85*

[Text] The Turkish tanker *Vatan* has been attacked by Iraqi war planes in the Persian Gulf. No crew member was killed or injured during the attack. One of the rockets fired by the Iraqi war planes hit the starboard side of the tanker, causing damage. It is reported that oil has begun leaking.

According to new agency reports, the *Vatan*, which was transporting oil loaded at Iran's Khark Island, was attacked near the Iranian shore, 115 miles south of the island. Iranian ships are reported to be waiting in the vicinity of the Turkish tanker to extend help. Around the time when the 188,000-gross ton *Vatan* was attacked, an Iraqi military communique announced that war planes attacked a large [word indistinct] in the Persian Gulf and that a ship was hit.

Reportage on GCC Ministerial Council Meetings

Ministerial Council Meetings Begin

*GF081036 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT
8 Jul 85*

[Text] The meetings of the 15th session of the GCC Ministerial Council of GCC foreign ministers began in the city of Abha today.

UAE Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abdallah noted that this regular meeting is being held at an important time, because of current Arab and international developments. He said the council will discuss the outcome of efforts and meetings aimed at implementing the Kuwait summit resolutions. He said that during this session the council will discuss the current Arab situation, the efforts to unify Arab ranks, the efforts being made to stop the Iraq-Iran war, and the decisions by the council's ministerial committees on Gulf political, economic, and security action.

Opening Session Concludes

*GF081326 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
8 Jul 85*

[Text] The meetings of the 15th session of the GCC Ministerial Council of GCC foreign ministers began today in the city of Abha.

During the opening session, Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, Kuwaiti minister of state for Cabinet affairs, gave a speech affirming that this session reflects the firm will of the region's people to realize the goals for which the GCC was established. He said the council will discuss the steps and accomplishments achieved in joint Gulf action and define the new steps to complement the march with stronger determination and greater aspirations. He added: The most important issue we should tackle at this time is the continued war between Iraq and Iran. He noted

that this war is sapping the blood and energies of the two peoples and is threatening the security, peace, and stability of the region and the entire world. He emphasized that the GCC countries, through coordination with sincere parties, are ready to make, and have been making, efforts to settle this war.

Then the opening session ended. The first working session began and discussed the agenda topics.

SPA has learned that during this 2-day session the Ministerial Council will discuss Gulf and Arab developments, developments in the Iraq-Iran war, and the GCC efforts to stop it. It will also discuss a number of political, economic, security, legal, and financial issues. It will also discuss approval of the recommendations of various ministerial committees pertaining to Gulf action in various fields.

GCC secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah will also present a report on the GCC accomplishments and the outcome of efforts made as part of joint Gulf cooperation in various fields. The council will also review the steps made to implement the Kuwait summit resolutions.

Ministers Hold Evening Session

GF081925 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1850 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Abha, 8 Jul (SPA) — The GCC foreign ministers this evening resumed the meetings of the 15th session of the GCC Ministerial Council so as to end discussions of the economic issues on the agenda, which began during the first session this morning.

During their evening session the ministers are scheduled to discuss economic issues, to be followed by a discussion of political issues, including the current Arab situation. This will include action to unify the Arab rank and the convening of an Arab summit.

The GCC foreign ministers will also discuss the Iraq-Iran war and the GCC states' efforts to end it, and the Lebanese issue, in addition to security, financial, and legal issues.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Jordanian Finance Minister

GF081040 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Manama, 8 Jul (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received here today Jordanian Finance Minister Dr Hanna 'Awdah who is currently visiting Manama. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, the interior minister; and Hasan Sayf, governor of the Bahrain Monetary Fund.

Dr 'Awdah arrived in Manama yesterday on a visit during which he will sign a loan agreement of \$215 million between Jordan and a number of Arab and international banks in Bahrain.

Minister Receives Jordan's 'Awdah*GF081206 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Excerpt] Manama, 8 Jul (WAKH) — Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, Bahraini minister of development and industry, today in Manama met with Hanna 'Awdah, Jordanian finance minister, who is currently visiting Bahrain.

During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and means of strengthening them in various spheres.

KUWAIT**Foreign Minister Welcomes Invitation to Libya***LD081433 Kuwait KUNA in English 1327 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] Kuwait, July 8 (KUNA) — Acting premier, Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir welcomed Monday an invitation to visit Libya and said he will do so at the earliest possible opportunity.

The invitation by Libyan Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Abd Al-Salam al-Turayki was conveyed by the charge d'affaires here Hassouna al-Shawish who told KUNA "we want Shaykh al-Sabah to visit his second home to meet with Libyan brothers."

At today's meeting Al-Shawish, who described his country's relations with Kuwait as good and stable, said those relations constitute an example that may be followed by other Arab states. He said his discussions with Shaykh al-Sabah dealt with current developments in the region and bilateral relations.

AL-WATAN Analyzes U.S. Middle East Policy*GF081558 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 7 Jul 85 p 12*

[Unattributed article: "The Radicalism of Regimes and Moderateness of the Masses"]

[Excerpts] The U.S.-Jordanian military maneuvers are aimed at protecting and supporting the U.S. diplomatic attempts to liquidate the Palestinian issue in accordance with the common U.S.-Israeli designs and within the framework of a Palestinian autonomy that conforms with Begin's proposals and the Reagan initiative calling for a Palestinian-Jordanian confederation.

After the collapse of the unified Arab framework represented by the Fes summit and the consequent appearance of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, the United States pledged to protect those who will be committed to the U.S. diplomacy.

The common U.S.-Jordanian military maneuvers which involve 900 U.S. troops, F-16 planes, and AWACS, are part of a plan to support U.S. diplomacy and those who back it. In addition, the United States seems to be flexing its muscles near the coasts of Lebanon by massing a big naval force. This is a continuation of the Camp David policy and an attempt to apply it on the Jordanian-Palestinian front.

Although the U.S. position is becoming fiercer against the Arab objectives and against the comprehensive and just settlement of what is called the Middle East crisis, some Arab parties are making improvements in this position in an attempt to mislead. King Husayn said that the time is right for a just and honorable settlement, especially after Jordan and the PLO in February reached a joint strategy of peace represented by the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Following his meeting with President Husni Mubarak in Al-'Aqabah, he added: The alternative for that is radicalism. Many want our efforts to fail so that they can continue with their destruction attempts on a large scale.

There is no doubt that radicalism in Arab reality stems from the U.S. pressures on the Arabs and from the increasing contradiction between what the regimes endeavor to get and the aspirations and interests of the masses regarding national progress. The word radicalism is usually used incorrectly by U.S. officials. Everyone who resists the U.S. designs to dominate the Arab reality is considered, in the view of the United States, as a radical person. Even the word moderateness, which is used to mean reason and scientific logic in tackling the problems which face nations, is used by the Americans to describe those who accept the U.S. objectives. For the United States, moderate Arabs are those Arabs who accept U.S. policy, although this policy is hostile to the Arab objectives.

This is a fact. The masses have not yet reached the degree of radicalism in defending their rights, which are being usurped. At the same time, some regimes have exceeded all limits of radicalism by depending on the U.S. adversary, which provides our common enemy, the Zionist entity, with all weapons of destruction and invasion. Here lies the problem.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Urges Tightening GCC Security*GF081725 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] A Kuwaiti daily Monday called on the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states to tighten their security and defence measures noting that the region may enter a very dangerous phase.

On the occasion of today's GCC foreign ministers regular meeting in Abha, Saudi Arabia, daily *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* said the meeting came at the appropriate time to review the important developments witnessed in the Arab and Gulf platforms.

It is a necessity to immediately organize our security measures and defence power, the paper said. The daily stressed that the GCC foreign ministers should draw a clear strategy on the whole situation, so that when it comes to taking a decision, the Gulf countries will know what they want.

Interior Minister on Continued Security Measures*LD081339 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1139 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Jul (KUNA) — Minister of Interior Shaykh Nuwwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir, said here today that investigations

are being undertaken to identify the person who committed the sinful attack against the motorcade of the amir; cooperation continues with the security quarters in the sisterly countries. The Interior Ministry has received replies concerning the information available to some of them concerning the fingerprints sent to them. However, Kuwait is still waiting for the rest of the replies, which we hope to receive soon.

The minister stressed in a statement to KUNA and *AL-ANBA* that the strict security measures taken by the country's concerned authorities will be continued throughout the year and will not be stopped, as has been done in the past.

He pointed out that decisions to expel the suspects and immigrants whose presence in the country is unwanted are still in force.

He stated that these decisions are irrevocable as long as Kuwait's interest requires such measures to safeguard it from any danger or harm, which might hinder its security, sovereignty, and the safety of its sons.

Replying to a question about the date of the forthcoming meeting of the GCC ministers of interior, the minister said that the meeting is scheduled for September. The ministry is, however, still waiting a confirmation from the GCC General Secretariat.

OMAN

Sultan Qabus Receives Ra's al-Khaymah Ruler

GF081330 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT
8 Jul 85

[Excerpts] His Majesty Sultan Qabus received at Al-Ribat Palace at 1115 this morning His Highness Shaykh Saqr ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, member of the UAE Supreme Council and ruler of Ra's al-Khaymah, who arrived at Salalah civilian airport this morning on a 1-day official visit to the Sultanate.

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh Discusses GCC Council Meetings

GF081431 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
8 Jul 85

[From the "News Analysis" program by Jasir 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasir]

[Text] The meetings of the 15th session of the GCC Ministerial Council of the GCC foreign ministers began today in the city of Abha.

As in the previous sessions, this current session is of Arab and Gulf importance. Although the meeting is a regular one which convenes every 3 months, the current conditions of the Arab Gulf region, the Arab homeland, the political potential of the GCC states, and their positive role in solving the Arab issues and conflicts make the Abha meetings important ones. The sons of the GCC and the sons of all Arab nations are looking forward to

the results of these meetings. These meetings are the only regular ones since the establishment of the GCC, thereby giving credibility to their decisions.

According to the contents of the report by GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah, delivered during the first session of the meetings, it is expected that the ministers will concentrate on discussing the means for consolidating and protecting the internal front and the Iraq-Iran war issue, its developments, its effects on the region's security, and the GCC and other parties' efforts to stop it.

Observers feel that the ministers' concern for the internal security issue is in complete harmony with the demands of the current period and the aspiration of the GCC sons, who are looking forward to reaching a strategic security plan to end terrorism aimed at diverting the region's attention from achieving its goals and its aspiration in its development and civilization march. They also look forward to reaching a security plan which will guarantee the stability of the region's countries and for protecting the achievements attained by the GCC leaders within record time, which subjected the region's countries to the jealousy of others, who directed their evils at toying with the security of the region's countries.

The other issue of special importance is the issue of ending the Iraq-Iran war in light of recent developments due to the recent political and diplomatic moves in which the GCC states have greatly contributed.

The observers feel that the current lax period of the Iraq-Iran war and the development of political moves will assist the GCC states to concentrate their efforts and their diplomatic moves, which have never stopped since the outbreak of this war.

GCC diplomacy has a continuous role and activity which greatly helped in limiting the dangers of the spread of war.

In addition to these topics, the GCC Ministerial Council meetings will achieve more for the GCC march by adopting a number of articles and decisions of the GCC ministerial committees concerning political, economic, and other issues.

UAE

Petroleum Minister on OPEC Prices, Output

GF081729 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Jul (WAKH) — UAE Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah affirmed the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is capable of defending its official prices and quotas in the oil market if member states are determined to make further sacrifices to restore stability to the market.

In an interview with Abu Dhabi television published in the UAE daily *AL-ITTIHAD* today, Mr al-'Utaybah stressed the need for setting up a body to monitor oil prices, and warned that in the absence of such a body prices will drop to unconceivable low levels.

Non-OPEC states, he said, are exploiting the flexibility provided by the organisation which has been preoccupied with defending its prices, to increase their production by an average of 2.5 million barrels per day during 1983-1985.

Defense Minister Discusses GCC Military Role
GF081030 Doha QNA in Arabic 0815 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Dubayy, 8 Jul (QNA) — UAE Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum has reiterated that the Gulf region's security is the responsibility of its people and that this requires more unity and solidarity among them.

In a statement to the UAE newspapers *AL-BAYAN* and *AL-ITTIHAD* published today, Shaykh Muhammad said: The GCC armies are qualified to absorb all types of weapons and the GCC countries are working to raise the standard of these armies. He emphasized the importance of the role of the Gulf citizen in preserving his country's security. This citizen is attached to his homeland and soil, he said.

The UAE defense minister described the GCC experiment as successful. I am very confident of this experiment which has shouldered its responsibilities ably and wisely. Regarding Gulf military maneuvers, he said: Every small country needs a strong and advanced army and it should take into consideration scientific and technological developments. That is why we, the GCC countries, are working to raise the standard of our armies considering that they are indivisible. We consider the military maneuvers necessary to the armies, for through them they can avoid making mistakes, he said. He said conscription for UAE youth is being studied. He emphasized that UAE youth and the Gulf peoples are all soldiers in defending this homeland to decisively resist any foreign ambitions or alien interventions.

Asked about some false foreign press reports on the GCC, he said: The European federation idea has been around more than 200 years and still has yet to be achieved. As for us, what we have achieved over the past 5 years is great, but this does not mean that we will stop at this point, rather we should continue the march.

PDRY

Ethiopian Party Delegation Arrives in Aden
GF081952 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] A delegation from the Ethiopian Workers Party, led by Comrade (al-Mu Tafa), member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the party's Control Committee [title as heard], arrived in Aden this evening.

The visit came in response to an invitation from the YSP Central Committee. During the visit, which will last several days, the delegation will hold discussions with YSP leaders.

In a statement to ANA, Comrade (al-Mu Tafa) said that his visit is for developing and consolidating on various levels the struggle relations between the Ethiopian Workers Party and the YSP, and between the people of the two friendly countries.

He described the relations between the the two friendly parties as solid relations based on the principles of scientific socialism. He said they have joint goals in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

He was received by Brother 'Ali Sha'i Hadi, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Higher Committee for Party Control; a number of YSP officials; and Comrade (Timafai), Ethiopian ambassador in Aden.

Members of Espionage Network Arrested; Trial Pending
GF081602 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] In statement to ANA, an official source at the State Security Ministry said that security authorities concluded investigations on a network working for foreign intelligence. He added that the elements of this network were arrested earlier this year.

The agency has learned that the Supreme Court of the Republic will consider this case during coming days.

YAR

President Receives PDRY Ministers
GF081328 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, today received at his office Brother Dr Yasin Sa'd Nu'man, deputy prime minister and minister of fisheries; and Brother Muhammad Sulayman Nasir, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, both from the southern part of our homeland. During the meeting, Dr Yasin Sa'd Nu'man conveyed a message to brother leader secretary general of the General People's Congress from his brother, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of our homeland, concerning cooperation and unity coordination between the two parts.

The meeting was attended by Brother Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs; and Brother Ahmad al-Hamdani, minister of agriculture and fisheries.

Mubarak Meets With Military District Commanders
NC081223 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jul (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak met this morning with the commanders and officers of an Armed Forces formation from the Central Military District. The meeting was attended by Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chief of staff of the Armed Forces; and Major General 'Umar Hammad, commander of the Central Military District. During the nearly 2-hour meeting, the president discussed domestic and foreign issues, as well as Egypt's relations with various countries. The meeting was also attended by senior and junior officers from the main branches of the Armed Forces.

Mubarak Refuses To Meet Libyan Official
NC082138 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2126 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Paris, 8 Jul (MENA) — Our correspondent in Paris has learned that Libyan Intelligence Chief Ahmad Qadhdhaf al-Damm had intended to travel to Cairo from Paris tomorrow morning in an attempt to meet with President Husni Mubarak. Our correspondent has also learned that President Husni Mubarak has refused to meet with the Libyan envoy because of statements made by Libyan Colonel al-Qadhdhafi today.

Romanian Trade Union Chairman Visits Cairo

Received by Mubarak

*NC071143 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
 1100 GMT 7 Jul 85*

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Lina Ciobanu this morning. She is chairman of Romania's General Union of Trade Unions and a member of the Romanian Communist Party's Political Executive Committee. The meeting was also attended by Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, Minister of manpower and training, and by the Romanian ambassador in Cairo. After the session, Lina Ciobanu praised President Mubarak, calling him a prominent and wise international figure. She noted that her visit is a further manifestation of the excellent relations between Egypt and Romania. She also said that her trip would consolidate the bonds of friendship which link the Egyptian and Romanian presidents. In addition, she expressed her admiration for the Egyptian people's efforts to make their homeland a prosperous country.

Joint Statement Issued

NC081900 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Joint statement on the visit of Lina Ciobanu, chairman of the Central Council of Romanian General Union of Trade Unions, issued in Cairo on 8 July]

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jul (MENA) — The Egyptian General Federation of Trade Unions and the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions have emphasized the need for action to establish a just

and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and to solve all international disputes and problems through peaceful means in order to achieve the interests of the people and to consolidate the policy of rapprochement and cooperation among states. The two unions have called for refraining from a policy of tension and for action to eliminate backwardness and to build a new and more equitable international economic system.

The above views came in a joint statement issued by the two unions. The statement was signed today by Minister Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, Egyptian minister of manpower and chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and by Lina Ciobanu, chairman of the Central Council of the Romanian General Union of Trade Unions. The signing ceremony was attended by Romanian Ambassador in Cairo (Ion Korma).

The statement said that the two delegations have agreed to hold periodic consultations in order to adopt appropriate initiatives for halting the arms race and for achieving disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament.

The two delegations have agreed to cooperate at international trade union conferences and to hold prior consultations in order to adopt joint stands during these conferences to consolidate international solidarity among the workers for the sake of economic and social progress and the achievement of world peace. The two sides agreed to exchange delegations and visits at the level of general trade unions according to a program that has been drawn up for the remainder of this year and for 1986.

The Romanians have invited Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad to visit Romania at the head of a delegation from the General Federation of Trade Unions. It has been agreed that the visit will take place in 1986.

The Romanian delegation left Cairo for home this afternoon following a visit that began last Tuesday. During its visit, the delegation was received by President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. The delegation also held talks with members of the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

Yugoslav Official Arrives for 5-Day Visit

NC060557 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 5 Jul (MENA) — Ante Markovic, prime minister of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia [title as received], arrived in Cairo from Belgrade this evening. He is leading a delegation on a 5-day visit to Egypt.

Meets Al-Janzuri

NC081412 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jul (MENA) — Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, minister of planning and international cooperation, met today with Ante Markovic, president of the Croatian Republic's Executive Council. The discussions focused on bilateral economic relations. The meeting was attended by Yugoslav Ambassador in Cairo Lazar Zivulj.

The discussions also dealt with the development of bilateral economic and technical cooperation, the objective of which is to meet the needs of the sectors that are given priority in the economic development plan, particularly in the areas of food security, land reclamation, transportation, communications, and industry. Markovic arrived in Cairo last Saturday on a 3-day [as received] visit to Egypt.

New Sudanese Ambassador Arrives in Cairo

Received by 'Abd al-Majid

*NC081415 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid met today with Al-Amin 'Abd al-Latif, Sudan's new ambassador in Cairo. The ambassador presented a copy of his credentials.

'Abd al-Latif told our correspondent that he will present a copy of his credentials to President Husni Mubarak. He said that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are everlasting and that his task is to develop and strengthen these relations.

Urges Numayri To Leave

NC081908 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, July 8 (AFP) — Sudan's new ambassador to Egypt today urged former President Ja'far Numayri to leave Egypt for another country.

The diplomat, Al-Amin 'Abd al-Latif, told journalists, "former President Numayri, who used to say he was careful to preserve good Egyptian-Sudanese relations, should spare Egypt any embarrassment and leave it for any other country."

Mr. 'Abd al-Latif said after a meeting in which he presented his credentials to Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid that he had not presented any request for Mr. Numayri's extradition.

Economic Talks With Soviet Union End 8 Jul

NC081839 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1750 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 8 Jul (MENA) — Economic talks between Egypt and the Soviet Union were concluded in Cairo today. The objective of the week-long talks was to follow up the implementation of the 1985 bilateral trade protocol. This protocol was signed in May and its value is approximately 615 million pounds sterling (accounting units) [hisabi].

Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, said that the talks with the Soviet delegation focused on bilateral trade arrangements, on the ways to achieve a balance between exports and imports, and on a solution to the problems related to the fluctuations in the exchange rate for the pound sterling in order to arrive at a rate that serves the interests of both countries.

The Egyptian minister added that the talks were scheduled to include the signing of a 5-year bilateral trade exchange protocol in accordance with a proposal made by the Soviet delegation during the economic talks held in Moscow in May. He added that the Soviet delegation has requested a postponement of the discussion of the new protocol because the USSR has not yet completed its preparations for the 5-year plan.

Iraq's Awqaf Minister Conducts Private Visit

Arrives in Cairo

NC060750 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0724 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — 'Abdallah Fadil, Iraq's minister of Awqaf and religious affairs, arrived in Cairo from Tunis this morning. He will pay a 2-day private visit to Egypt before returning home.

Departs for Home

NC071605 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1554 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 Jul (MENA) — 'Abdallah Fadil, Iraq's minister of awqaf and religious affairs, left Cairo this afternoon for home at the conclusion of a 1-day visit to Egypt. Prior to his departure, the Iraqi minister stated that during his visit he met with his eminence the grand imam of Al-Azhar, Shaykh Jad al-Haq 'Ali Jad al-Haq. They discussed the problems facing the Islamic world, as well as the Iraq-Iran war and Iraq's willingness to stop this war.

Reagan, Carter Stands on Hostages Compared

PM051607 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 25 Jun 85 p 1

[Musa Sabri article: "Reagan Drinks From the Same Glass"]

[Text] I was in the United States during the final stages of the presidential election battle between President Jimmy Carter and Republican candidate Ronald Reagan. Reagan's only argument was that, as a result of President Carter's weakness, the United States, a superpower, was itself becoming weak and losing its prestige. A small state like Iran, he maintained, was able to make it the laughing stock of the world following the U.S. failure to release the U.S. hostages held in Iran.

Reagan harped on that point and used his oratory skill to repeat over and over again the following theme: If I were president this humiliation would not have happened. When I take over at the White House there will never be such humiliation.

The helpless Carter was at the time working 20 hours a day in an attempt to resolve the crisis. He sent envoys to Tehran and he used the services of everyone who had any links with the Khomeyni revolution, as well as journalists, diplomats, men of religion, and the CIA with all its might and agents inside Iran in an effort to end the demeaning dilemma. But all his efforts failed.

Reagan had no mercy on Carter. He kept hammering him day and night. Weak President Carter, he said, could never defend

U.S. honor or make firm and decisive decisions, so do you want such a weak president to occupy the White House for 4 more years? The cheering Republicans answered: No, no, no.

Carter tried a military plan to attack, rescue the hostages, and fly them out, but the attempt failed because of freak weather conditions. That gave candidate Reagan another chance to intensify his cruel mockery of Carter who was making America weak and a chance to repeat yet again that if he had been president that farce would not have happened and no state would have dared insult the United States.

The truth is that Carter's options were limited because he considered the lives of the hostages to be of paramount importance. They could easily have been killed if he had not acted wisely, particularly after the failure of the military option.

Reagan, however, had no mercy on Carter, who, incidentally, kept Reagan informed of all developments. As a result of the hostage crisis Carter lost and Reagan won. The hostage crisis was resolved on the very day Reagan took his constitutional oath after scoring his election victory. Carter was still working at the White House and he kept on working until dawn and until the crisis was

resolved. The Iranian Government made a point of slamming all doors shut until Carter had lost and Reagan won.

Today the wheel turns and the strong Reagan, President of a mighty United States, finds himself in the same position with limited options for resolving the hostage crisis in Lebanon. He cannot use force because that would mean sacrificing the lives of the hostages. He is unable to rescue them by diplomatic means and he cannot repeat what he used to boast about in Carter's days, that he would be a strong president who would not allow the humiliation of mighty America.

Carter is not seizing this opportunity to hit back at Reagan. Instead, he has voluntarily declared support for all steps taken by Reagan to resolve the hostage crisis. He could have pounded Reagan's head with hammers of criticism, sarcasm, and ridicule, but he rose to the national occasion and expressed support for Reagan.

Political success may depend on opportunism, and it may win some rounds, but ethical principles win all rounds. Carter's position today is an ethical position.

Ramadan on Relations With Egypt, U.S., USSR
NC081630 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Paris, 8 Jul (MENA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraq's first deputy prime minister, has called for Egypt's return to the Arab fold so that it can play its role in the Arab renaissance and contribute to the Arabs' strength. He said that Egypt's return to the Arab fold is one of the foremost prerequisites for this renaissance and for building up the strength of the Arabs. In an interview with the 10 July issue of the Paris-based Arab magazine *KUL AL-ARAB*, the Iraqi official stressed that without Egypt the Arab nation is walking on one leg. He continued: A man can walk on one leg if he has crutches to help him, but he still loses most of his capacity to work, to make progress, and to be active. Ramadan called for extending bridges with Egypt through confidence-building measures and support.

Ramadan then dealt with Egyptian-Iraqi relations, stressing that bilateral relations are now based on a broad foundation of ever increasing confidence. He noted that the [words indistinct] in this relationship is the firm guarantee for its growth and development. Regarding his June visit to Egypt, the Iraqi official said that his talks dealt with new aspects of cooperation which have not been discussed before. The talks also included the setting up of joint companies.

Ramadan discussed the current Arab situation, emphasizing that he who wants to close the door of cooperation and meetings between any two Arab countries and who waits for Arab unanimity does not really want any Arab meeting. The parties who are disseminating such propaganda, he added, are conspiring against the Arab nation's security. Ramadan asserted: If the Arabs unite and use their current situation as a source of power, then positions toward their issues will change. The world sides with those who defend themselves.

The Iraqi official then discussed conditions on the Iraqi front. He stressed that Iraq is in a better position, both quantitatively and qualitatively, than Iran. He added that Iraq's proud stand in the face of Iran's aggression means that it is providing huge potential and resources for the Palestinian cause. Regarding Iraqi-U.S. relations and Iraqi-Soviet relations, Ramadan stated that relations with the Soviet Union are good in all economic and military spheres, and that relations with the United States are normal. He added that relations with the United States are not excellent because there are differing views on many international and Arab matters.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,889

JN081651 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,889 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 8 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue to deal splendid blows to the remnants of treachery and aggression, reaffirming through tan-

gible deeds that the Iraq of good and loftiness will proceed from one victory to another until its enemies submit to justice and peace.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. At 0200 today a brave force from the Major Badr Forces, led by Staff Brigadier General Tariq Radi Hasan, and from the heroic 46th Brigade, led by Staff Lieutenant Colonel Ya'mur Zaki Yahya al-Khayri, and under the command of Major Mu'ayyad Rajab Yunis, launched a forceful lightning offensive against positions occupied by the enemy in the central sector of the battlefield. In a battle lasting 4 hours, during which the courage of officers and soldiers was manifested, the force managed to purge the land of the filth of the Khomeyniite rabble and to expel the enemy from positions it occupied.

More than 50 of the enemy were either killed or wounded, several were captured, and quantities of weapons and equipment were seized. The situation since dawn today has been finally and completely settled in favor of our forces in their new liberated positions.

May God bless the brave men, commanders, officers, and soldiers. We thank God for His victory. Proceed toward more victories.

2. A force of one of our forward units in the central sector of the battlefield carried out a daring raid on enemy positions opposite our unit's positions. Our force clashed with the enemy with all types of weapons, killing or wounding many enemy soldiers and destroying several positions. The members of the force returned safely to base, praise be to God. Elsewhere in the same sector, our able forward units, using artillery and other types of weapons, pounded enemy positions opposite their positions, destroying 12 infantry positions and 2 hardware stockpiles, killing 1 enemy soldier and wounding 3 others, and setting 1 shelter on fire whose occupants were killed.

3. Our forward units dealt concentrated artillery blows to enemy positions opposite their positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, destroying one shelter whose occupants were killed, one medium-caliber machinegun position, and setting one enemy vehicle on fire.

4. Several formations of our forward units dealt concentrated artillery blows to enemy troop concentrations, engineering activities, and other enemy targets in the East Basra sector of operations, inflicting heavy losses and damage and setting fire on the enemy's side.

5. One firing point was set on fire in the IV Army Corps sector.

6. The tyrannical clique's forces shelled Choman and Al-'Uzayr with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 July 1985

Further Details on Offensive

*JN091210 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1112 GMT 9 Jul 85*

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Another day blooms forth with victory that is forged by the minds and arms of the loyal men, a day on which Iraq proves once again that it remains the strongest because it has right on its side and because it enjoys all the factors of overwhelming superiority over the tyrannical clique whose hatred, designs, and suspect alliances have made it proceed on the road to disintegration and collapse.

In implementation of leader President Saddam Husayn's directives, may God protect him and guide his steps, the valiant forces of the two rivers supervised by Staff Brigadier General Tariq Muhammad 'Ali al-Hamdani, and through the heroic 435th Brigade under the command of Staff Lieutenant Colonel Rashid Sinjar Za'dam, carried out a forceful and devastating offensive at 0330 today [2330 on 8 July] with a force of our staunch men led by Major Khisru Usma'il 'Abd al-Qadir against positions occupied by the enemy in the heroic IV Army Corps sector of operations. In a lightning battle, during which the men's determination and high capability was manifested, and with the splendid support of our valiant artillerymen and the men of our tanks, the enemy was crushed in these positions which were purged from the filth of the Khomeyniite scoundrels. The situation was settled in favor of our triumphant forces in their new liberated positions. Two infantry companies from the 55th Paratroop Brigade of the 101st Regiment were completely exterminated, several enemy soldiers were taken prisoner, and quantities of weapons and military hardware were captured.

May God bless the commanders, officers, and soldiers of the heroic IV Army Corps. We thank him for this victory. Proceed forward toward fresh victories that would force the enemy of God and our enemy to accept comprehensive peace. We seek help and success from God.

[Dated] 9 July 1985

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

*JN090619 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0604 GMT 9 Jul 85*

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With God's help and the men's determination, our valiant Armed Forces' victories continue against the tyrannical clique whose hatred has made it blind to truth and whose suspect alliances have made it deviate from the road to peace. While our ground forces record the most splendid epics on all battlefronts, our Air Force carried out a raid against a large maritime target near Khark Island at 0645 [0245 GMT] today. After accurately and

effectively hitting their target, the valiant Iraqi hawks safely returned to base, praise be to God.

Let the symbols of the tyrannical clique understand that we will continue to deal devastating blows against them until they desist from their misdeeds and accept peace as the only solution. It is God who grants success.

[Dated] 9 July 1985

Indian Minister of State Begins Visit to Baghdad**Conveys Gandhi Letter**

JN061346 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a letter from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi dealing with bilateral relations. K. Natwar Singhe, Indian minister of state for steel affairs, conveyed the letter to Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, during their meeting here today. During the meeting, the two sides discussed relations of economic cooperation, the latest developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Nonaligned Movement, and Arab and international issues of mutual concern. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Rahim, minister of transport and communications, and the Indian ambassador in Baghdad.

Meets Tariq 'Aziz

JN081211 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jul (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here today with K. Natwar Singhe, Indian minister of state for steel affairs, and his delegation. They discussed bilateral relations and prospects for promoting them.

Minister of State Departs

JN081507 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jul (INA) — K. Natwar Singhe, Indian minister of state for steel affairs, left Baghdad for home today at the end of a 4-day visit to Iraq. The Indian minister held talks with Iraqi officials on ways of promoting bilateral relations and attended the inauguration ceremony of the pan-Arab railroad project yesterday. This pan-Arab railroad, which links Baghdad and Karbala', Al-Najaf, Al-Musayyib and Al-Kufah in central Iraq, has been implemented by the modern railroad establishment in cooperation with the Indian (Arcon) Company.

Oil Minister Comments on OPEC Meeting in Vienna

JN081058 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0818 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Vienna, 8 Jul (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi has explained that during OPEC's consultative meeting which concluded here yesterday, all the members had pledged to abide by the set production quotas and official prices and to stop

any practices that might lead to any direct or indirect price discounts.

In a statement to INA, the oil minister added that the effects of the agreement reached by the member-states might not be clearly reflected in the world oil market and stressed that the results of the ministerial conference scheduled for 22 July in Geneva will decisively affect the market and the unity of the organization. Regarding Iraq's demand for an increase in its production quota, the minister said that Iraq had proposed this, but because of the consultative nature of the meeting, a decision could not be made on that and Iraq will submit an official request to discuss this topic at the ministerial conference in Geneva.

Qasim Ahmad Taqi added that OPEC's Executive Ministerial Council will check the member-states' adherence to the official set prices and production quotas.

On the measures that could be taken against the countries which do not abide by the decisions, the minister said that OPEC's constitution does not include any measures against such countries, but since these countries agreed to be in one organization, it is assumed that they should at least feel a moral obligation toward the decisions approved by them.

Regarding OPEC's production ceiling, which totals 16 million barrels daily but which fell during the last few months due to a decrease in demand, the oil minister explained that the countries did not reach an agreement on decreasing the ceiling, and the topic has been left for discussion at the Geneva conference.

The OPEC consultative meeting lasted 3 days and concluded here yesterday.

King Husayn Sends Message to Chairman of Alia

JN082006 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 8 Jul 85

["Text" of message from King Husayn to 'Ali Ghandur, chairman of the Board of Directors of Alia — date not given]

[Text] Brother 'Ali Ghandur, chairman of the Board of Directors and president of the Alia Corporation, the Royal Jordanian Airlines, may God protect it.

I extend greetings of love, confidence, and appreciation to you, to all the brother members of the Board of Directors, to brother Mahmud Jama'i Balqaz, the director general, and to every mature, sincere, and loyal sister and brother employee who belongs to the family of the Royal Jordanian Airlines, Alia, wherever they are in this vast world. We do not discriminate between them, whether they are Jordanians, Arabs, or Foreigners. We differentiate among them only in the measure of their commitment to the great corporation to which they are affiliated and in whose service they are systematically performing their duties.

I assure you and all Alia employees of the appreciation that Husayn and Jordan have for what you are offering to this genuine country, because we belong to this country and to this Arab nation. We express our pride in and appreciation for your great contribution in building our national, Arab, and civilized corporation, and in transforming it from a dream into a reality, with Almighty God's guidance, through an arduous path of persistent struggle that has made Jordan and the Arabs enjoy great prestige in the world of aviation. This has also given it a prominent status among international airline companies as it carried high our Arab banner around the globe, reminding the world of our good deeds, chivalrous battles, green lands, and glorious past, and that our determination cannot be harmed even if we face death.

It also carried millions of friends through the bridges of friendship and amity it has established between world countries and us, friends whose confidence you have won and whom you have made into our true friends. You have done all this with the legend of genuine Arab Jordan, a Jordan that is open to the world, to civilization, and to enlightenment as a result of its sons' ambitions and sincere intentions and their unwavering determination, with God's help.

We extend our appreciation for the brother to whom Alia and its success have become part of his blood, heart, and conscience and one of the principal objectives of his life. We extend our appreciation to brother Director General Mahmud Jamal Balqaz, whom we have chosen to lead this corporation and to implement the policy and strategy that are defined by its Board of Directors at your side and under your chairmanship. We have done so with the intention of sharing responsibility and alleviating its burdens with the continued expansion of this corporation. We would also like to extend greetings to and appreciation for the Board of Directors, to all the good men who had worked and are working in this corporation under all circumstances since its establishment.

Alia is listed as one of the best Jordanian Arab institutions employing a large number of truly qualified Jordanian sons and daughters who, through different backgrounds but in harmony, represent a true picture of united Jordan. This state of affairs positively reflects on their kinfolk and people within our one big united family.

Alia's outstanding success — in harmony with the efforts of the Jordanians and their excellent performance but not commensurate with Jordan's limited resources — is the cause of the challenges facing it. It has become clear for some time that the more this corporation progresses, the more difficulties and obstacles that are placed in its path near and far in an attempt to cut it down to size and reduce its efficiency and effectiveness.

Hostile activities against the corporation, and consequently against Jordan and against all values, morals, and everything that is deep-rooted, recently turned to crime and terrorism. One of our planes was destroyed in Beirut by those who, before blowing it up, wanted to bargain the plane and its passengers for our afflicted Palestinian kinfolk in the refugee camps in Beirut and the refugees who sought shelter there. This is after those refugees had been forcibly expelled from their homes and subjected — women, old men, and children — to the fiercest campaign of annihilation since the Israeli invasion that befell Lebanon and the Arab nation. From the start of the blessed month of Ramadan and until now, these people have been subjected to the ugliest crimes that disgust mankind and shock humanity.

The criminals — claimants of Arabism and Islam — wanted to make deals with the Arab nation on the airliner and those on it, claiming they had chosen it because of its affiliation to the only Arab corporation that maintained its services to Beirut, the Arab capital, until that date. They forgot that we neither bargain nor conclude truces with criminals, no matter the cost. The airliner was destroyed in the same airport where most of the planes belonging to the Lebanese air fleet had been destroyed during a previous Israeli attack. At the time, we performed our fraternal duty toward Lebanon when we put one of the two planes which used to constitute our entire air fleet at Lebanon's disposal. They carried the Lebanese flag and served the Lebanese people until the Lebanese air fleet stood on its feet once again.

We adopted an honorable stand on Lebanon. We have always supported it in the same manner that we stood and will always stand on the side of any sister Arab country, with God's help. Proceeding from this principle, we decided to operate flights of the corporation's airliners to Lebanon until the incident that took place, and we will resume the flights when Beirut International Airport again becomes an airport belonging to a sovereign, fraternal Arab country which practices its full responsibilities in every field and arena and protects visitors from pseudomen and traders in crime who advocate Arabism and Islam and those like them.

Despite this, we do not place all our Shi'ite kinfolk in Lebanon in one category. We have sympathized with those in the south in view of our friendship with Imam Musa al-Sadr, whom we still respect and appreciate. And since we knew him, we have received many of his followers and those whom he selected to study in our

universities and institutes because it is our duty toward our kinfok and brothers. We are also fully aware that many of them felt pain at what happened to our airliner — pain that was expressed by their appreciated efforts that led to the safety of all the passengers.

Terrorism is continuing to affect the passengers of Alia. We would like to inform everybody that this corporation and its aircraft do not and will not be less secure or safe than the most secure and the safest airliners of any aviation establishment in the world. We appreciate and know our responsibility toward those who fly on board our airliners as dear guests wherever they go in this world. We accept the challenge and assume the responsibility at a time when international air transportation means are being exposed to terrorism, obstruction, and sabotage acts that are hostile to communication among people, to humanity, and to civilization.

Regarding the corporation itself, and in order to continue its success and development, I would like you, Mr President, Board of Directors, and director general, to pay full attention to its needs to reconsider all of its cadres, and to organize it so that only loyal, enlightened, capable, productive, and self-sacrificing employees can be honored by their affiliation to it. I give you the power to do this, which I have discussed with the government, and it shares our opinion. There is no room in a corporation like Alia for any hesitant, idle, slanderer, and prattler or for anybody who causes differences between any two groups. There is no room for sectarianism, tribalism, or party under any slogan. God likes every worker to excel. Everybody in Alia should be pious in both word and deed. There is no room for any tolerance or for anyone who does not believe in it or belong to it with all his feelings and productivity.

Any challenge, with all its material and moral dimensions, whether it is economic warfare or terrorism, did not and will not distinguish between any two Alia employees or between Arabs and foreigners — the flying shrapnel from Alia offices and the bullets from the weapons of cowards did not distinguish between a Jordanian employee and other employees in any of the places which have been attacked.

Finally, we affirm to you our absolute support and confidence and our sincere love. God will be witness to our intentions. The banner will remain fluttering and the morales at the peak by adhering to vigilance, steadfastness, confidence, and truth, God willing. God will protect the march and will grant us success.

Syrian Policy, Information 'Deepen Arab Divisions'

JN081330 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1112 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "The Logic of Syrian Policy and Information"]

[Text] If the logic and final objective of Syrian policy is to prevent any Arab meeting at present for well-known reasons that have destructive results and effects on our Arab nation, the logic of Syrian information is also to foment hatreds that have been carefully sown in the Arab arena and to rekindle the fire of

sedition day and night through false analyses and reports in a clearly superficial attempt to confuse matters, fabricate plots, and distort crystal-clear facts. It is an obvious attempt to insult people's intelligence and a purposeful fallacy based on lies and incriminations to ignore and distort the truth.

Like Syrian policy, Syrian information seeks to deepen Arab divisions, destroy the remaining bases of Arab solidarity, confuse Arab minds, and spread divisions and conflict throughout Arab society so the Arab homeland will remain captive to the fear of internal conflicts and lack of social peace, such as the situation in Lebanon, and so the Arab homeland will remain in a state of imbalance from poisoning inter-Arab relations and putting them in a state of continuous tension, revulsion, fear, and suspicion that later leads to collision and estrangement. This is the outcome of the political baffoonery pursued and practiced by the Damascus politicians. This is the scorn and deception blared out by Syrian information media day and night.

We in Jordan have resolutely pursued a policy that has voided any break in understanding with any Arab side. We have also pursued a policy that avoided using information to reopen Arab wounds or widen the gap between Arab states. This is because we have always believed that Arab contact are for deepening understanding, building confidence among Arabs, and joining efforts throughout the Arab homeland. This is why we ignored the many errors and incriminations so as to enable others to reconsider their stands and narrow differences in the Arab arena.

However, Syrian policy and information have stooped so low as to commit crimes in cold blood and at the same time shed tears on the victims to remove any suspicion and place the blame on others. A clear example is the treacherous war planned by Damascus to destroy and liquidate the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and provide a political umbrella and material and information support for the crimes against the camps and then accuse the Palestinians themselves of trying to destroy themselves. The camp war has not only witnessed the conversion of the Lebanese sectarian militias into a terrorist arm for the Syrian rulers, but also revealed the Syrian rulers' determination to disrupt any Arab meeting to save the Palestinian camps and to hamper the Arab summit. They used terrorism and hijacking of planes as a reply to the Arab world and the world at large for condemning the camp crimes and the involvement of Syria and its allies in these crimes.

The Damascus agreement on a cease-fire in the camps has come as a truce to absorb the vengeance, cover up the Syrian role, and prepare for a wider and more powerful onslaught to end the Palestinian presence in the camps and rearrange conditions in the Lebanese arena in accordance with the demands and objectives of Syrian policy in Lebanon.

The coming days will demonstrate what we are saying. Yet Damascus, which has prevented Arab intervention to save the Palestinians in the Beirut camps, claims that it is the savior of the camps while Palestinian blood has not yet dried on the hands of its agents and allies in the Sabra and Shatila camps. Even its allies among those dissident Palestinian organizations have not been spared the crackdown in Syria and Lebanon.

There are many more facts. We must reveal the Damascus rulers' suspect stands and their objectives and dangers to our Arab nation. Those fighting alongside the enemies of the Arab nation in the Gulf war, using their resources to split Arab ranks on every occasion, weakening the Palestinian people and paralyzing their role, maintaining the civil war in Lebanon, and resorting to

terrorism and threats instead of solidarity and mutual understanding in the Arab arena, must be condemned and exposed. We must not remain silent about their insolence. We must stand up and reveal their suspect roles in every forum and on all levels.

Birri Reportedly Seeking Release of French Newsman
NC051735 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
 1700 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Excerpts] According to an NNA dispatch from Paris, Dr Ayyub Humayyid, director general of the Information Ministry, arrived in Paris today from Tunis where he had represented Lebanon at the Arab information ministers conference and at meetings of the Permanent Committee for Arab Information.

Dr Humayyid met with (Jawal) Kauffman, wife of the French journalist kidnapped in Lebanon. Mrs Kauffman briefed Dr Humayyid on the contacts she is making to secure her husband's release. Dr Humayyid emphasized that the Lebanese officials are seeking to attain his release as soon as possible. He also stressed that Minister Nabih Birri is making endeavors in this direction.

Army Commander Chairs Meeting on Airport Security
NC061851 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
 1800 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Today, Army Commander General Michel 'Awn chaired a meeting of the committee charged with formulating security measures for Beirut International Airport. The meeting, which was held at the army commander's office in Al-Yarzi, was attended by Major General 'Uthman 'Uthman, director general of the Internal Security Forces; Brigadier General Antoine Nasr, commander of the gendarmerie; Staff Brigadier General Muhammad al-Hajj, commander of the Beirut military garrison; and Yasin Suwayd, commander of the airport security organ.

During the meeting, the discussions focused on ways to implement the proposed measures. Chief of Staff Major General Mahmud Abu Dargham told the conferees that Public Works Minister Walid Junblatt has adopted a positive stand regarding the implementation of the proposed measures. The conferees are expected to be briefed on Minister Nabih Birri's position later.

Security Plan Formulated
NC081338 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
 1200 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The military committee held a meeting today from 1100 to 1330. The session was chaired by Army Commander General Michel 'Awn and attended by Major 'Uthman 'Uthman, Internal Security Forces director general; Brigadier General George Nujaym, gendarmerie commander; Brigadier General Yasin Suwayd, Airport Security Department director; Brigadier General Muhammad al-Hajj, Beirut Military Zone director; Dr Jamil Ni'mah, public security director general; Dr 'Isam Haydar, Customs Higher Council director; and a representative from the Intelligence Directorate.

Participants at the meeting studied details of an integrated security plan for the airport. This plan will be submitted to the six committees, which were established as the result of an earlier security meeting chaired by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, when they meet at the presidential palace tomorrow.

Military sources have reported that the conferees formulated an integrated plan which includes the following proposals:

- Preparing a mixed security force for the airport precinct;
- Creating new security formations from the Internal Security Forces, the Army, and the general security forces;
- Equipping the airport with modern electronic devices;
- Removing political protection from gunmen;
- Banning entry into the airport to all people and vehicles except those displaying a permit issued by the airport security commander, under whose command the security forces shall be placed; and
- Deploying a new defense force around the airport to prevent infiltration into it.

Amal's 'Akif Haydar Views Hijacking, U.S. Reaction
AU081445 Vienna PROFIL No 28 in German
 8 Jul 85 pp 34-35

[Interview with "Amal political chief" Colonel 'Akif Haydar to PROFIL reporter Michael Siegert — date and place not given]

[Text] *PROFIL*: What do you say to the American boycott announcements?

Haydar: Reagan is trying to flex his muscles. If he were to behave more humanely, he could achieve far more than by sheer force.

PROFIL: What role was played by Amal in the hostage affair?

Haydar: From the very beginning we were mediators. Nevertheless, the U.S. Government is accusing us of being responsible for the hijacking. We thought they would say "thank you" to us some time.

PROFIL: At first you did not want to become involved, did you?

Haydar: When the hijackers approached Beirut, our first reaction was to reject them. But the airport comes under the jurisdiction of Transport Minister Walid Junblatt, and he decided for humanitarian reasons to let them land. When the hijackers had killed the first passenger and threatened to kill all the others as well, we regarded it as our duty to go and see who the hijackers were. They wanted the release of prisoners from Kuwait and Rome. We told them, you cannot exert any pressure on the judicial administrations there. If you want us as negotiators, we will represent only one demand — namely, the liberation of our prisoners in 'Atlit, who are hostages themselves and with whom Israel has violated international law.

PROFIL: What would you do if the Americans were to make good their threat and were to have the kidnappers kidnapped themselves?

Haydar: This is highly dangerous. We have an agreement with President al-Asad of Syria, who maintained direct contact with the United States, and we were promised that all our hostages would be released and that the Americans would never do anything against the people of Lebanon. It seems that they do not want to keep this promise. As far as the hijackers are concerned, we are sure that there are quite a few of them in the world. They have many friends. I do not know what these friends could do for them, what might happen in Spain, Italy, or Austria. These people are very strong. I do not think that it would please them to see the two hijackers in the United States. We, the Amal, never kidnap anyone.

PROFIL: How do you assess the chances of liberating the other 14 hostages who were kidnapped earlier?

Haydar: That is none of our business. The deal concerned only the hostages from the plane and the prisoners of 'Atlit. We do not want to act as mediators, because President Reagan was not fair. If the United States wants us to do something, it must submit its demands to us — but this time in writing.

PROFIL: Do you believe that Israel will release the remaining prisoners?

Haydar: By the end of this week (7 July), believe me.

PROFIL: In what respects does Amal differ from the other Shi'ite groups?

Haydar: We focus on Lebanon, the others are concerned with the Islamic international. Islam can be interpreted in various ways. In our opinion, one must not force our religion upon anyone.

PROFIL: What is your plan for this country?

Haydar: We simply want democracy (here a shot can be heard through the open window). We want a democracy of the great majority of the people (a second shot is heard), not one of small committees. Justice and qualifications should determine job assignments, not religion. Would it be forbidden for a Protestant in your country to become president? I, as a Shi'ite, could never become commander of the Lebanese Army because this post is reserved for a Christian, nor could I become chief of staff, because this post is mostly filled by a Druze.

PROFIL: If the Maronites were to offer you a Shi'ite canton in the south — would you accept it?

Haydar: That would be against our principles. We are against a cantonal system. Such a thing is feasible only with countries such as Switzerland, which has a very high-level political culture. Lebanon is too small to be cut up, and too big to be swallowed.

PROFIL: But how do you want to achieve unity, considering that in the past few days there have even been clashes between your people and your closest allies?

Haydar: Without political agreement we cannot go on. Incidents may occur any day, they even happen between Amal groups, our brothers. But that is not important from our point of view. What matters is the strategic alliance — not incidents. Abu 'Ammar (Yasir 'Arafat) has sent money here and has created problems. And we are facing more problems.

PROFIL: Could Amal conclude an agreement with Israel, if Israel were to drop the south Lebanese army (ASL) of General Lahd?

Haydar: That is nonsense. Israel is the absolute evil. We do not want any relations with Israel, it will remain our perpetual enemy. We will force Israel to leave our country against its will. Lahd is a traitor. He belongs to Israel, and we will have him destroyed soon, inshallah (God willing).

PROFIL: But you will not permit the Palestinians to undertake any actions from your territory?

Haydar: No, we will not permit them again to fool around with those katyushas. We do not want them to play around like children, but we are not against serious actions in Israel itself. Let them make a revolution in Palestine — that we will support.

Haydar Denies Amal Protecting Hijackers

*NC062007 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1945 GMT 6 Jul 85*

[Text] 'Akif Haydar, member of the Amal movement's Political Bureau, has stated that the movement does not know the identity of the hijackers of the TWA plane who killed a U.S. soldier. He added: The movement is also not protecting the two hijackers.

Answering a question on why Nabih Birri has not made any effort to arrest the two hijackers although he is justice minister, Haydar said that when the public prosecutor acts, Birri will cooperate with him. However, it is not Birri's duty to tell judges how they should proceed.

Letter Sent to ICAO Criticizing U.S. Measures

HK060152 Hong Kong AFP in English 0146 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Montreal, July 5 (AFP) — Lebanon protested to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) here today against Washington's decision to suspend air links with Beirut in the wake of the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines plane there.

In a letter to the ICAO, Lebanese officials said the measures imposed unilaterally by U.S. authorities — suspending all air traffic between Lebanon and the United States and revoking the Lebanese carrier Middle East Airlines' (MEA) landing rights in the United States — had no basis in international law.

The Lebanese Government could not be held responsible for the hijacking, the letter said, because it had not occurred initially at Beirut Airport and the airliner had been authorized to land there only for humanitarian reasons.

The Boeing 727 was seized by Moslem extremists after leaving Athens on June 14. But after it landed in the Lebanese capital, Shi'ite Moslem militiamen held the plane and 39 Americans hostage there for 17 days.

Lebanon also strongly protested against U.S. efforts to convince other ICAO member states to take similar punitive action. It singled out British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who voiced support for the U.S. moves when she met with U.S. Vice-President George Bush earlier this week.

(In Tunis, Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi tonight called on the Executive Office of the Council of Arab Transportation Ministers to meet Thursday and adopt a "joint position against American measures imposed recently against Beirut Airport."

(Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria and Tunisia belong to the Executive Office.

(Sources at the Arab League headquarters in Tunis said Mr Klibi also had asked Arab aviation organizations to send representatives to the meeting.)

Arab News Agencies Lend Support to Beirut Against U.S.
NC081143 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
 1050 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Dr Farid Ayyar, secretary general of the Arab News Agencies Union, has stated that the union will put its resources at Lebanon's disposal in response to the U.S. measures to isolate Beirut International Airport.

Dr Ayyar said that he has cabled the Arab news agencies and called for an information campaign in support of Lebanon. He also affirmed that the union was prepared to convene an extraordinary meeting of its general secretariat in order to formulate a complete information plan for Lebanon's defense. A meeting will be held in Beirut within the next 2 days with the directors of the Arab news agencies to coordinate their positions.

Fadil, Nasirite Chief React to U.S. Measures
JN070611 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
 0315 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Beirut — Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, has said that the unfair U.S. measures carried out by the Reagan administration against the Lebanese people are aimed at forcing Lebanon to succumb to U.S. willpower and pursue the Camp David line and peace [sulh] with the Zionist enemy.

Reactions to the U.S. threats against the fraternal Lebanese people and Beirut International Airport continued yesterday.

These reactions condemned the U.S. measures and warned against their consequences. Mustafa Sa'd, secretary general of the Nasirite Popular Organization, said that the U.S. Administration's savage measures did not surprise him, because the United States had tried to humiliate the Lebanese people several times in the past. Sa'd affirmed that these hostile U.S. measures will only make Lebanon more determined to close its ranks and adhere to its stands in order to foil all U.S. measures inside and outside Lebanon.

Junblatt Receives Local Dignitaries 6 Jul
NC061726 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
 in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt chaired a working meeting of the founding members of the United Institute for Development in Al-Mukhtarrah. Junblatt later received a delegation of leading figures from the Hasbayya area, led by Shaykh Abu Fandi Jamal al-Din Shuja'.

After the meeting, Minister Junblatt said that the battle against the Phalangists has been long. He called for continued vigilance and readiness and affirmed the importance of preserving a unified position. Junblatt later received Mustafa al-Asir, the district officer of Ba'labakk, and Muhammad 'Abbas Yaghi.

At midday, Junblatt received Deputy Speaker Munir Abu Fadil and his son, former Minister Ilyas Saba, Independent Lebanese National Grouping Chairman Dr Samir Sabbagh, and Walid Sidi. Junblatt said: We have long-standing relations and firm, political ties with Munir Abu Fadil. We know that he has been a pioneer of courageous national stances. We believe that the national reunion formula proposed by Abu Fadil is the exemplary formula for emerging from the whirlpools of communalism and sectarianism to achieve a political and security solution for West Beirut and to confront the fascist-Phalangist plan which is linked with the United States and Israel.

'Sources' Note Soviet Support for Beirut
JN081354 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 6 Jul 85 p 10

[Text] Informed diplomatic sources say that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has told the Soviet ambassador in Beirut that he is deeply concerned about the possibility of a U.S. military operation against Lebanon for which Lebanon would pay a prohibitive price. The diplomatic sources add that Al-Jumayyil asked Soldatov what stand Moscow would adopt if such an operation takes place. The Soviet ambassador's reply was that his country supports Lebanon and will respond to any request it may make.

Military Operations in South Described
NC061842 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
 1800 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] The Amal movement issued a statement this evening regarding operations carried out against the positions of the Israeli enemy and his agents in the south. The statement says:

The forces of the Martyr Muhammad Sa'd Group and the groups of the Martyrs Musa al-Amin, Hisham 'Atwah, Ghassan Abu Rayya, and 'Ali 'Unaysah have carried out several operations against the positions of agent Lahd in the area of Jabal al-Rayhan. Following the operation carried out in the morning by one of the four martyrs groups, during which a position on the hills of Sujud was shelled and another group blew up the same position, killing four persons and wounding three others, the enemy forces rounded up the inhabitants of Sujud in the public square at noon and interrogated them. They subsequently arrested approximately 25 people. As soon as the interrogation

ended, a third group attacked the enemy forces and a 30-minute clash ensued, during which three enemy soldiers were killed, several were wounded, and a military jeep equipped with a gun was set ablaze. Some 30 minutes later, the first group shelled the positions [not further identified] and the support forces for 1 hour, inflicting on them a number of casualties and losses in equipment. The four operations resulted in killing 20 people, wounding a number of others, destroying 3 vehicles, and burning 1 container and 3 military tents.

Further on Islamic Meeting in Damascus

Meeting Reconvenes 8 July

NC081752 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT
8 Jul 85

[Excerpts] According to reports from Damascus, the Islamic national meeting reconvened at 1730 this evening to resume discussions and to put the last minute touches on the meeting's final statement.

The first round of the Islamic meeting, which was held this morning at Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office in Damascus, adjourned at 1530. During the session, the discussions focused on formulating common denominators to reach an agreement on security solutions for the troubled conditions in Lebanon in general, and in Beirut in particular, so as to pave the way for consolidating the unity of the national Islamic position.

The first session began at 1000 this morning in Vice President Khaddam's office and was attended by the following: Speaker Husayn al-Husayni; Prime Minister Rashid Karami; Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran; Labor and Education Minister Dr Salim al-Huss; Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, and leader of the Amal movement; Walid Junblatt, public works, transport, and tourism minister, and leader of the Progressive Socialist Party; Sidon Deputy Nazih al-Bizri; Mustafa Sa'd, secretary general of the popular Nasirite organization; Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Republic; Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council; Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra, religious leader of the Druze; Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan; and Husayn al-Quwwatli, director general of Al-Ifta' affairs.

In addition to Vice President Khaddam, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs also attended the meeting.

We know that the goal of today's Islamic meeting is to consolidate the unity of ranks to pave the way for strengthening Lebanese unity. Another goal of the meeting is to deal with security problems in Beirut, particularly in the western sector, in such a way as to guarantee that security conditions improve in greater Beirut and throughout Lebanon. According to one of the conferees, these two related issues are necessary to reactivate the work of the constitutional institutions and to resume the process of dialogue and national detente.

Syrian political sources have said it is likely that Damascus will urge Ministers Birri and Junblatt, as well as Prime Minister Karami, to resume talks with the Lebanese Christian leaders to reactivate the national unity government. The sources added that Syria believes such talks are important for halting the rapid deterioration of security in West Beirut where disturbances have recently reached their climax.

Minister Nabih Birri told newsmen after the first meeting that the discussions focused on security and political topics as part of a national plan and that the guidelines of this plan will be discussed during tonight's meeting. He added: The Amal

movement believes that the national plan means the establishment of a constitutional body since the current government's policy statement no longer complies with our aspirations.

Prime Minister Karami did not talk to newsmen after the first meeting.

Mufti Khalid said that the discussions focused on the issues that will attain all of our hopes. There is no doubt that almost all of our objectives are similar and advantageous for Lebanon.

Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra, religious leader of the Druze, said: It was a meeting of frank discussions. Each of the conferees expressed his own view and it was agreed to remedy the Lebanese situation, for the sake of which this meeting is being held. This will help to resolve many problems so that a national formula can be drafted that will attain the desired goals.

The Ja'farite mufti commended Syria's stance as well as the efforts of President Hafiz al-Asad and Vice President Khaddam.

Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan said: Our only concern is to restore unity and repudiate sectarianism.

In addition, the Syrian sources noted that Khaddam expounded on the threats to Syria and Lebanon and called for the unification of national and Islamic strength. He also commended the roles played by Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt in resolving unexpected problems.

Evening Session Resumed

NC081928 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
8 Jul 85

[Excerpts] According to reports from Damascus, the second session of the Islamic national meeting began at 1945. It was preceded by a meeting among Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt at 1730. A number of peripheral meetings were also held in the afternoon.

It is clear that the meetings will continue tonight and tomorrow.

Lebanese Leaders' Statement

NC090902 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT
9 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — A meeting was held in Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office at 1000 yesterday. It was attended by Mufti Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Republic of Lebanon; Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy leader of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council; Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra, spiritual leader of the Druze community; Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan, the Ja'farite mufti; Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies; Rashid Karami, Lebanese prime minister; 'Adil 'Usayran, Lebanese defense minister; Dr Salim al-Huss, minister of education; Nabih Birri, minister of justice and leader of the Amal movement; Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism and leader of the

Progressive Socialist Party; Dr Nazih al-Bizri, deputy for Sidon; Engineer Mustafa Sa'd, leader of the Nasirite Popular Organization in Sidon; and Dr Husayn al-Quwwatli, secretary general of the mufti's office. Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs, and 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, also attended the meeting.

After 11 hours of talks, participants in the Islamic meeting agreed on a national plan for solving the Lebanese crisis. The plan, which was announced by Prime Minister Rashid Karami this morning, addresses the various problems in Lebanon, the most prominent being the issue of national accord. The meeting will establish a committee to carry out consultations with all Lebanese parties concerning this issue. The conferees also agreed to charge the Internal Security Forces, supported by a special Army force, with maintaining security in West Beirut and the airport. They agreed to set up a coordination committee to supervise security affairs. This committee will include three members to be nominated by Prime Minister Karami in agreement with the defense minister, two members from the Amal movement, two members from the National Democratic Front, and two Syrian observers.

The plan provides for equal rights and duties and for ending every intrinsic security problem and every sign of partition. It also warns against extending sedition to Sidon. A coordination committee will be formed to implement the resolutions in cooperation with Syrian observers, who will supervise the security of Beirut and the airport. The conferees will leave Damascus for Beirut today.

The following is the text of the plan announced by Lebanese Prime Minister Karami this morning:

At the invitation of the Syrian leaders a number of national and Islamic personalities held a series of meetings in Damascus to discuss the general situation in Lebanon and the ways to overcome the pain the Lebanese are suffering and the continuation of the Israeli occupation to which they are exposed, in addition to the dangers threatening their security, unity, and future.

The conferees discussed the Israeli enemy's continuing occupation of parts of the Lebanese territory, either directly or indirectly, by agent Antoine Lahd's forces and the dangers posed by this occupation to the country's unity and security. They also discussed the ways to support the Lebanese national resistance, which is a living expression of the Arabs' dignity and honor. The conferees studied the general situation in Lebanon from all its political, security, economic, and social aspects as well as the reasons for the stumbling of the march of national accord. They also reviewed the attempts to fragment and disrupt the unity of Islamic and national ranks and the attempts to stir sedition with the aim of obstructing the march of the Lebanese national unity and both preoccupying and weakening Syria's pan-Arab role in confronting the U.S. and Zionist schemes in the region.

It became clear to the conferees that the attempts to stir sedition and fragment the national and Islamic ranks were aimed, among other things, at covering up the current efforts to liquidate the Palestine question, as well as at covering the moves aimed at achieving a new stage in the Camp David policy. It was also clear

to the conferees that the sedition fabricated in the camps area was also aimed at restoring the situation which prevailed in Lebanon before 1982 and at establishing self-security in the camps, a matter which obstructs the march of national accord and obstructs a solution to the Lebanese crisis.

The conferees discussed in detail the reports received from the south and the Sidon area about the attempts to kindle a new sedition after the sedition in the camps area in Beirut had failed to achieve its aims. This confirms the fact that work continues to stir new sedition. This makes it incumbent on us to stand in the face of these attempts and foil them, drawing the attention of the Lebanese public opinion to the danger all this poses to the national and pan-Arab destiny, especially since it has been confirmed through the Lebanese national meeting that there is a rejection of returning to the state which preceded the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The conferees also reviewed the U.S. measures against Beirut Airport and the U.S. threats against Lebanon. The conferees were of the opinion that these measures came as revenge for Lebanon's stand toward the 17 May agreement and the Lebanese people's support for the Lebanese resistance movement against the Israeli occupation. The U.S. measures were an attempt to further weaken Lebanon, to increase the state of deterioration being experienced by the Lebanese, and to give vent to the hatred felt by the U.S. ruling circles. The conferees paid special attention to the security situation in Beirut and the pains and turbulence which the citizens are suffering and which threaten their dignity and life. These matters constitute a good ground for the movement of the tools of sedition.

After detailed discussions, the conferees agreed to the following:

National Accord

Concerning the subject of national accord, it was agreed to work seriously and effectively to achieve national accord with the aim of restoring the country's unity on the basis of the following principles:

1. To continue resistance against the Israeli occupation and to support the Lebanese resistance, considering it a radiant phenomenon in contemporary Arab and Islamic history. To work for the fulfillment of UN Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolution 425.
2. To achieve full equality in rights and duties among all Lebanese and to achieve the principle of equal opportunity.
3. To set up a truly democratic system which achieves true participation in ruling and in running the country's affairs and which ends all forms of discrimination between one faction and another in government affairs.
4. To end all forms of partition [al-taqsim] on the ground, to restore the state's unity, and the unity of its institutions.
5. To draft a new constitution to unite Lebanon, to confirm its identity and its national and pan-Arab role, to constitute a framework for equality in citizens' rights and duties, to maintain national balance in the government, to organize its institutions, to define these institutions' authorities, to organize these authorities to prevent any tyranny over them, and to end forever the state of factional structure to replace it with national unity.

6. To rebuild the Army in a manner enabling it to play its pan-Arab role against the Israeli enemy and assume its national role of defending the country's unity and stability, to immediately begin its reorganization, and to ratify the compulsory military service law.

7. To reject all forms of factional security, with respect to the Lebanese or Palestinians, from the premise of unified security for a united country, a security that would be imposed on all those residing on Lebanese territory, whether they are Lebanese or non-Lebanese. Any factional control of security would constitute a violation of the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

8. To agree on a comprehensive security plan as follows:

- a. A single security organ to be agreed upon;
- b. The imposition of law and public order;
- c. The collection of all kinds of weapons and the dissolution of armed organizations.

9. To reassess educational, development, and social policies in accordance with bases which would entrench national unity and would eliminate the causes of division which Lebanon experiences from time to time.

10. To form a committee comprising Husayn al-Husayni, Rashid Karami, Salim al-Huss, and Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt to contact Lebanese figures and forces for discussing ways to achieve this national draft project for the settlement of the Lebanese crisis.

Security Situation

To tackle the security situation in Beirut, it was agreed:

1. To withdraw all armed elements from the streets and quarters to barracks the coordination committee would determine, to remove all armed manifestations, and to remove placards and flags, as well as the political slogans and posters on the walls.

2. To confine party offices to their main offices and to close all other offices and return the buildings to their owners.

3. To lift political immunity for transgressions and violations and those who commit them.

4. To entrust the internal public security forces with the task of assuming their role in controlling security in West Beirut and to facilitate the return of evacuees.

5. To form a special Army force, whose tasks will be supported by those of the internal public security forces when requested. This force will be chosen by agreement between the prime minister and the defense minister and will be under their command.

6. The area covered by these measures and arrangements includes West Beirut, the camps, and the airport and the road leading to it.

7. To bolster the Beirut Airport's security organ and to withdraw all party factions and armed elements from the airport and around it.

8. To form a coordination committee to supervise and follow up implementation of these decisions. The committee will consist of three members appointed by the prime minister in agreement with the defense minister, two Amal movement members, two members of the Lebanese National Democratic Front, and two Syrian observers.

In conclusion, the meeting thanks the Syrian Command under President Hafiz al-Asad for taking the initiative to call for this meeting and for the efforts it has been exerting to extricate Lebanon from its ordeal and safeguard its unity, Arab character, and freedom.

Arab League Representative Cited on Attending Summit LD081414 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1229 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Tunis, 8 Jul (KUNA) — Syria's acting permanent representative to the Arab League, Mr 'Umar al-Sayyid Hanna stated that his country will attend an emergency Arab summit conference, for which Moroccan King Hasan II has been calling, if such a summit will help to close ranks, promote solidarity, and strengthen the Arab stance toward the Zionist enemy and international imperialism. In a statement he made specially to KUNA he said: If this summit is going to perpetuate differences and division, particularly with regard to fateful issues confronting the Arab nation, we will not approve convening it.

President Al-Asad Contacts PDRY Chairman

JN081150 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — There was a telephone conversation yesterday between President Hafiz al-Asad and PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad which dealt with bilateral and international affairs.

Workers Unions Issue Statement on U.S. Measures

JN081253 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — The Syrian transportation workers trade unions have decided to take a number of measures to counter U.S. threats to impose a siege on Beirut airport. The Executive Bureau of the Syrian transportation workers trade unions has issued a statement asserting that retaliatory U.S. measures against Lebanon are part of an overall aggressive U.S. plan against the Arab nation and is aimed at imposing U.S. hegemony and domination over the Arab region.

In its statement, the trade unions appealed to world fraternal and friendly transportation unions and their workers to conformat the U.S. Administration's new terrorism represented by unjust, retaliatory measures against Lebanon's workers and people.

TISHRIN Discusses Al-Asad Visit, Ties With USSR

PM041914 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 27 Jun 85 p 8

[Mamduh Isma'il article: "In Light of President al-Asad's Visit to Moscow: Development of Syrian-Soviet Relations a Guarantee for Triumph of Arab National Option"]

[Text] In 1972 Al-Sadat expelled the Soviet advisers and experts from Egypt. This step was seen by some observers as a preparatory move toward the unilateral abrogation of the 1976 treaty of

friendship and cooperation between Egypt and the Soviet Union. The abrogation itself was yet another preparatory step on the path to surrender which culminated in Al-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem in 1977 and later in Camp David and the rest of the process.

From the above we can learn two important facts: 1) That relations with the Soviet Union constitute an unerring criterion of patriotism and progress and of seriousness in confronting the imperialist-Zionist hegemony plans; 2) That the Soviet Union, when it offers assistance and aid to the world peoples and countries, does so strictly in the interest of these peoples and countries.

President al-Asad's recent visit to Moscow can be seen in light of these two facts.

To say that President al-Asad's visit to Moscow on 19 June was the most important in the course of Syrian-Soviet relations is quite true. Furthermore, the description "most important" applies to this visit exactly as it applied to previous visits by leader Al-Asad to the Soviet Union and just as exactly as it will apply to future visits.

How? There is no mystery in the matter. On the contrary it is very simple, particularly if it is viewed in light of a number of considerations which together throw light on this visit just as they throw light on the nature of Syrian-Soviet relations.

Syrian-Soviet Relations

Despite the great differences than can easily be observed in the economic, military, political, and other resources and capabilities between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union, the relations between the two sides are not founded on the basis of these differences; in other words, they are not relations between a "superpower" and a small power and therefore they are not relations under which Damascus implements "Soviet policies."

Syrian-Soviet relations also are not directed against anyone, only inasmuch as the struggle for preserving world peace and work to serve the interests of the Syrian people and the Soviet people are directed against anyone. Syrian-Soviet are relations between equals; they are unselfish relations whose only purpose is to serve the interests of both peoples and support Syria's stand that is hostile to imperialism and Zionism. Support here is not restricted to military aid, as the Soviet Union is not an arms depot and Syria is not an aggressive expansionist state. Syria's policy is not founded on military adventures of the creation of centers of tension in the area. Support for the Syrian national stand includes all the economic, political, social and other fields.

When Syria adopts the building of strategic balance with the imperialist-Zionist enemy as a basic objective, it means working to develop and strengthen ties with the Soviet Union in all spheres and on all levels.

Given this context, understanding, and view, President al-Asad's visits to Moscow and equally the Soviet leaders' visits to Damascus are always tantamount to a declaration of the completion of a stage and the beginning of a new one in the course of the developing relations between the two countries.

Perhaps the most prominent stage in the process of these relations was President al-Asad's visit to the Soviet Union toward the end of 1980, which saw the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic, which launched a new and advanced stage in the progress of relations between the two countries.

Thus in this ever-progressing course every visit by President al-Asad to Moscow is considered to be the most important because it gives new momentum to the development and elevation of these relations.

Confronting the Conspiracy

Although the nature of Syrian-Soviet relations and their continuous development constitute one aspect of the exceptionally important recent visit to Moscow by President al-Asad, the prevailing situation in the Arab arena at present constitutes another aspect.

First, President al-Asad's visit to Moscow came after the "Damascus Agreement," which put an end to fighting among comrades in arms, thus ending what became known as the "camps war." Without going into the details of this agreement, suffice it to say that it has achieved two important results. First, it has reunified the efforts of the Lebanese nationalist forces and the Palestinian forces opposed to the reactionary Arab line loyal to imperialism and Zionism. This was a major gain for the Syrian national stand in that it has further strengthened and consolidated this stand. Second, the Damascus agreement has pulled the ground from under all the Arab rightist and reactionary forces that are "struggling" to take the first practical step toward expanding the Camp David agreement. These forces tried to exploit the "camps war" to achieve this objective. In addition, the agreement is a triumph for the Arab nationalist forces which, thanks to the agreement, have torn down the false masks behind which the forces of Arab reaction and particularly Palestinian reaction have been hiding.

Second, President al-Asad's visit to Moscow came while preparations were underway to convene an extraordinary Arab summit.

Although the Damascus agreement has removed the excuse which they are trying to use to call for the summit, the supporters of the summit were not dissuaded from calling for it. Indeed they went ahead with preparations for the extraordinary summit. The real objectives sought at the summit have been exposed. These include blessing the Husayn-'Arafat move and giving it the necessary Arab endorsement as well as endorsing the principle of majority instead of consensus in adopting Arab summit resolutions with the aim of isolating and containing Damascus' national role and reinstating Camp David's Egypt preparatory to collective joining in the settlement on the basis of Camp David.

It is understood that a summit of this kind is one of the U.S. demands because the U.S. policy planners in Washington believe that this summit could provide the White House with the required minimum trust in Husayn's and 'Arafat's move toward the camp.

In addition to the fact that President al-Asad's visit to Moscow was a qualitative step in Syrian-Soviet relations, it also achieved

two important and closely related results with regard to the firm and effective resistance to the imperialist-Zionist plan.

The first result is how to utilize the triumph achieved by the Arab nationalist camp in consolidating and entrenching the stand of Arab national steadfastness and moving toward taking initiatives.

The second result is how to contain the Arab reactionary movement and thwart its objectives as an important step toward resisting the plan to expand the Camp David accord.

If the "Damascus agreement" that was reached on the eve of President al-Asad's visit to Moscow was an important step toward strengthening the Syrian-Lebanese nationalist-Palestinian nationalist alliance, which in itself constitutes the cornerstone of consolidating and entrenching the stand of Arab national steadfastness, containment of the Arab reactionary

movement can be achieved only through effective resistance to the Camp David forces and then adherence to the Arab national option which is represented in the "Fes" peace principles as the right basis for solving the Arab-Israeli conflict through an international peace conference. Meanwhile, struggle should be stepped up so that the PLO will restore its role as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people and its national stand hostile to imperialism and Zionism as an expression of the Palestinian people's aspirations and struggle.

It goes without saying that these objectives cannot be achieved without the support and backing of the Soviet Union. Therefore, within the context of the ever-developing Syrian-Soviet ties, President al-Asad's recent visit to the Soviet Union is a new ray of light in an Arab time where darkness almost prevails.

Knesset Debates No-Confidence Motions 8 Jul

TA081748 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The Knesset is now debating three no-confidence motions from the left-wing opposition: two on the government's austerity measures and one on the lack of progress on the Tabah issue and Israel's continued involvement in south Lebanon. Jack Katzenell reports.

[Begin recording] Charlie Biton of the HADASH communist party charged that the entire burden of the economic crisis was being placed on the worker, while the capitalists were unaffected. He pilloried the government for failing to save the Ata textile complex from closure and its workers from the dole.

Yosi Sarid of the Citizens Rights Movement said: Every one of the Labor-Alignment's election promises is now being broken by the national unity government, headed by a Labor prime minister.

Haya Grossman of the left-wing MAPAM Party said that by using emergency decrees to implement its austerity program the government had made both the Knesset and the trade union movements redundant.

In his reply, Prime Minister Peres told Charlie Biton that burning tires in the streets is not going to save the economy. It is not only Ata that is in debt, Peres said; it is also Israel's shipyards, the moshav small-holders villages, Histadrut-owned sick fund, and a long list of other concerns. Did Biton think the government should rescue all of them from bankruptcy? he asked.

On the other hand, the government had enlisted American Jewish businessmen who have placed export orders with Israeli firms and were interested in investment. The government is renewing economic growth, the prime minister said, but it had to choose between reducing wages or causing massive unemployment such as there is in France or Spain: two countries with socialist prime ministers. With regard to the emergency measures, the prime minister said the austerity program had to be introduced within 24 hours to save the economy from collapse.

The debate continues but there is no doubt that the no-confidence motions will be defeated by the government's massive majority. [End recording]

Motions Defeated

TA081811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] By a majority vote, the Knesset rejected the four [number as heard] no-confidence motions which were submitted today against the government. Three motions were put forward by MAPAM, the Citizens Rights Movement, and HADASH regarding the economic program, and another was submitted by the Progressive List for Peace which dealt with the Tabah issue.

Decrees on Wages, Dismissals Not Yet Enforced

TA081116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] For the time being, the government will not enforce the emergency decrees pertaining to wages and dismissals. This was decided in a meeting between the prime minister, the finance minister, and Histadrut leaders. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports it was also decided to continue negotiations to try and reach an understanding without resorting to the imposition of decrees.

The Histadrut leaders will hold another meeting with the prime minister and the finance minister this evening. At the end of the meeting, Minister Moda'i told our correspondent there was a chance of reaching an understanding with the Histadrut and said that the lists of prospective dismissals being prepared at the moment will not be enforced before an accord has been reached with the Histadrut.

IMF Special Representative Supports Economic Plan

TA081854 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The IMF sent a special representative to Israel to follow the implementation of the government's economic plan. Our correspondent 'Oded Shahar reports that in his meetings with the governor and senior economists of the Bank of Israel the visitor expressed support for the new measures, including the decision to decrease the linkage in the economy and to stop the PATAM savings channel. Our correspondent notes that some of the recently introduced economic measures are based on the IMF's recommendations.

Electricity, Telephone Workers To Strike 9 July

TA081626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Workers at the electricity corporation, the Bezek telephone company, and one of the seamen's unions will begin a strike tomorrow to protest the government's economic measures. The strike will begin at 0600 and its duration has not yet been determined.

The civil servants will strike from 1000 to 1300 tomorrow. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum reports that the Clerical Union will convene tomorrow to discuss a proposal for its members to also go on strike in the coming days.

Cabinet Session Discusses Elat Free-Trade Zone

TA071121 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] The Cabinet has decided to approve the draft bill for the establishment of a free-trade zone in Elat and submit it to the Knesset. The draft bill also contains tax benefits for the area under Elat township's jurisdiction. The Tabah area is not included in this sphere.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the Cabinet also decided to begin activities to explain the economic plan, using the Information Center and other means.

At the session, the defense minister reviewed the situation in southern Lebanon.

Legislation Committee Includes Tabah in Elat Zone
TA090727 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Jul 85 p 1

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Excerpt] Businesses and workers in the Tabah area will enjoy all the benefits stemming from the new law on the establishment of a free trade zone in Elat, according to a decision made yesterday by the Ministerial Committee on Legislation headed by Justice Minister Moshe Nisim. The committee decided that the law would apply to an area within a specific radius which would also include Tabah. It was agreed in the debate that it would be illogical to discriminate against the Aviya Sonesta Hotel and its workers as opposed to the hotels and workers in the vicinity of Elat.

The proposed formula will be submitted to the Knesset for its approval along with the other clauses of the law. Nevertheless, it will bypass the obstacle entailed in changing the status of the area in dispute between Israel and Egypt.

Shamir States Palestinian Homeland in Jordan
TA080918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The vice prime minister has said the Jordan is the Arab Palestinian state and that nobody can argue that the Palestinians do not have a homeland. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that in a meeting with members of the Institute for Cultural Relations between Israel and the Spanish-Speaking Countries, Yitzhaq Shamir said that if an Arab Palestinian people exists then most of them live in Jordan. In Shamir's opinion, the differences of opinion between Israel and Jordan consequently center on territorial matters.

Rabin Sets Up Own Team To Study Tabah Problem
TA090641 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Jul 85 p 1

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has set up his own in-house team to study the Tabah border problem.

The panel, whose existence has been kept secret since it was created two months ago, is headed by Air Force Reserve Brigadier-General Uri Talmor, a senior executive at Koor Industries.

Talmor, drafted back into uniform for this purpose, recently led a team of Israel Defence Forces and Defence Ministry personnel

on a survey of the disputed site near Elat. The team has also engaged in legal and historical research, and has presented findings and the recommendations to Rabin.

Rabin Notes IDF 'Almost' Completed Redeployment
TA081125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has warned Lebanese Shi'ites that if there are terror strikes against northern Israel, the Shi'ites in south Lebanon will also not be able to go about their affairs peacefully. Addressing the Rabbinical Council of America, Rabin also revealed that more than 20 percent of Syrian forces have been pulled out of Lebanon, and that the Israel Defense Forces have almost completed their redeployment along the border.

On the controversy over the size of the defense budget, Defense Minister Rabin had this to say:

[Begin recording] We are going to take security risks: cutting fighting forces, reducing our order of battle in the reserves and in the standing army, reducing research and development, purchasing of whatever we need. I hope that these risks — and they are real risks — that we are taking, at least we will have the recovery of our national economy. Otherwise, too bad, too bad. We, in the Armed Forces, in the Ministry of Defense, will do the utmost to be prepared on the one hand, and to prepare for the future. [End recording]

Minister Bar-Lev Links Terrorism, IDF Withdrawal
TA081404 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1250 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev has linked the recent wave of terrorist attacks in Israel with the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon. Minister Bar-Lev said that when the terrorists cannot effectively attack us in Lebanon and along the northern border, they try to launch attacks within Israeli borders. Minister Bar-Lev made these remarks to our correspondent Yaron Degel during the events of Female Prison Warden Day which is being marked today.

Agreement Reached To Cooperate on Energy With Egypt
TA081257 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Israel will help Egypt convert its electricity-generating facilities for the use of coal. This was decided during talks held in Cairo between an Energy and Infrastructure Ministry delegation and officials from the Egyptian Electricity and Energy Ministry. Dr Natan Arad, the director general of the Energy and Infrastructure Ministry and the head of the delegation, told our correspondent that Israel and Egypt will also cooperate in developing alternative sources of energy. An Egyptian delegation will soon arrive in Israel on a reciprocal visit, and afterward the Egyptian electricity and energy minister will pay a visit.

Knesset Not To Remove MK 'Amar's Immunity
TA090904 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0843 GMT
 9 Jul 85

[Text] The Knesset House Committee, by a large majority, has decided not to remove Knesset Member [MK] Shlomo 'Amar's immunity. The committee has thus rejected the attorney general's request on this matter. Fourteen of the Knesset House Committee members — among them the chairman, Mikha Reisser — voted against removing the immunity. Four MK's voted in favor: Olmert, Sarid, Eytan, and Liba'i. MK Haya Grossman, MAPAM, abstained. Before the vote, Professor Zamir explained his position in favor of removing the immunity, while MK 'Amar and his lawyer, attorney Kaspi, presented their position rejecting the removal. Thus, the Knesset House Committee has decided by a large majority not to remove MK Shlomo 'Amar's immunity.

Jewish Agency Official Opposes New Settlements
TA070826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 0405 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] The cochairman of the Jewish Agency's Land Settlement Department, Nisim Zvili, has called upon the prime minister to freeze the setting up of six new settlements in the territories, warning that their establishment will severely harm the existing settlements. Here is a report by our correspondent Shalom Oren:

[Begin recording] In a letter to the prime minister and the vice prime minister, Nisim Zvili painted a gloomy picture of the situation of the settlements beyond the Green Line. There are approximately 20,000 settlers in 160 settlements beyond the Green Line, including the Golan Heights and the Gaza Strip. The government's budget for those settlements is only \$24 million, following all the cuts and erosion. With such a curtailed budget, Zvili argues, the government has actually shed all responsibility for the settlers sent out to those settlements in its name. The debts accrued by the settlements total approximately \$80 million, and the delayed investments for agricultural settlements beyond the Green Line total approximately \$10 million. At the same time, Zvili said, there are approximately 400 unoccupied housing units in those settlements. The average population of 50 of these settlements is 15 families each, and only 25 percent of the settlers make a living from working in the settlements themselves. In this state of affairs, it would be a mistake and unnecessary to set up six new settlements that would constitute an additional burden on the already minimal budget and would hamper the development and prosperity of the existing settlements.

It would be worthwhile emphasizing that according to the coalition agreement, the six settlements are expected to be teeming with activity in approximately 2 months. However, nothing has been done to achieve that in the field, except for preliminary work in Migdalim and Ne'ot Adummim.

Ever since he first assumed office, Nisim Zvili has fought the policy according to which a decision has been made to establish additional settlements in Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza Dis-

trict. He hopes that the economic situation will bring about what the politicians seem unable to achieve. [End recording]

Arab Courts Not Valid for Jewish Settlers in W. Bank
TA071050 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 7 Jul 85 p 3

[Report by Dani Rubinstein]

[Text] Decisions by local (Arab) courts in the territories must not be implemented if they involve Israeli citizens. Knesset Member Shulamit Aloni protested against this in a parliamentary question she submitted to Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin.

In his reply, the defense minister confirmed this and added that Israeli law does not permit anyone resident in Israel to appear for criminal proceedings in an (Arab) court in Judea and Samaria.

Rabin added that this was why an officer from the legal headquarters issued a circular to this effect to the civil courts in the territories. However, the defense minister emphasized that people in Israel found to have committed offenses in the territories are not immune to the law, since there are procedures that permit them to be put on trial by military courts and courts inside the State of Israel.

The DAVAR correspondent adds that the legal situation in the territories is creating injustice, principally because it is impossible to bring Israeli settlers to courts in the territories.

Zaq Examines Reason for U.S. Economic Aid
TA051424 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Jul 85 p 25

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "Blessed With \$750 million"]

[Excerpts] Israel's new economic plan was warmly welcomed yesterday by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who took reporters by surprise when he mentioned it as the last point in a new conference otherwise largely devoted to the subject of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. Shultz went out of his way to lavish praise upon Prime Minister Peres for "his courage in effecting daring measures to heal Israel's serious economic woes."

This flattering remark was not intended to counterbalance the profusive praise for Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad which emanated from the Reagan administration, on Syria's handling of the hostage affair. Rather, it resulted from the U.S. secretary of state's satisfaction with Israel for having finally heeded his advice and begun handling its economic problems seriously. To prove his sincere concern for Israel's economic rehabilitation, Shultz added: "We are prepared to assist Israel in tackling this important mission by providing it with supplementary economic aid."

Shultz' expression of sincere concern for Israel's well-being came as no surprise to the Israeli leaders, who had heard Shultz say on countless occasions that the Cabinet must place the economic issue at the top of its priority list, draw up a comprehensive plan that will lead to a cut in public spending, decrease the deficit in the balance of payments, and curtail inflation. Neither Shultz

nor his aides have ever concealed the fact that they believed the Israeli society could not handle two crises simultaneously. Since they believed that the economic crisis posed an immediate threat to the well-being of the Israeli society, they were prepared to wait in pushing forward the political process, and to delay it for a later date. Ambassador Samuel Lewis even made a similar public statement at Haifa University, although he could not have failed to realize that both the State Department and the leaders in the Arab capitals were working out various plans to resume the political negotiations toward a regional settlement.

The U.S. Government did not offer only advice; in fact it put up a safety net for the Israeli society by interceding with American banks to extend the credit terms given to Israel in spite of its dire economic predicament. The United States, furthermore, advanced and increased its financial assistance — all in the hope that such moves would help Israel reorganize and take substantial economic recovery measures. Shultz was disheartened upon learning that the desired steps were late in coming. In fact, the United States granted Israel a "time out" period in the political sphere so that it could focus on healing the economy. But when the Israeli Government failed to make use of that grace period, it was dragged into an argument with the U.S. Administration over the composition of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, or the very idea that the United States might meet with such a delegation before Israeli-Jordanian negotiations began.

Yet the U.S. Government has not given up its plans to promote a Middle East settlement. Certainly it wants to strengthen the regimes in Egypt and Jordan, but it realizes that an economically weak Israel cannot be a partner to real negotiations toward such an arrangement. That is why Washington has preferred that Israel first tackle its economic rehabilitation, and then deal with the political negotiations.

No doubt, in granting Israel the emergency aid in the next few days, the United States would like to see Israel indeed extricate itself from the economic mire. However, various State Department officials who are determined to go through with the new political initiative might inadvertently throw Palestinian wrenches in the spokes of the Israeli attempt at an economic recovery. That is because the Jordanian-Palestinian issue currently stirs up disquiet among the Cabinet members, while right now the Cabinet needs political quiet in order to be able to exert all its power in a concerted effort to heal the economy.

Despite the understanding shown by the United States for Israel's immediate needs and the need for harmony among the Cabinet members in anticipation of increasing internal pressure in the next few months against the background of the real cuts in wages, there will undoubtedly be enough people in Washington who will press for an accelerated handling of the Middle East "political process." Moreover, Husayn and Mubarak will undoubtedly do everything in their power to press for a U.S.-

Jordanian-Palestinian meeting — as they did in their meeting yesterday in the palace in Aqaba.

These people will probably contend that Gorbachev will try to invoke the question of the Middle East at the summit meeting in Geneva, it would be wise to surprise him with a series of arrangements that will point to "momentum" in the peace process.

One can expect such arguments to come from some people in Washington. In contrast, others will raise the political argument that King Husayn has hardly been fulfilling his commitment regarding the Palestinian entity of his delegation, and that as a result, the chances of success of such a move are slim. But in addition to the demand for speeding up a Peres-Mubarak-Husayn accord in preparation for the summit meeting with Gorbachev, this week an additional political consideration arose which makes it difficult to ignore Syria in any deliberations on a Middle East settlement. That is to say, Syria could sabotage any settlement that is reached without its participation. These two factors are enough to put off any acceleration in U.S. political initiatives for the Middle East, since these initiatives are liable to fail and present difficulties for the United States during the summit.

Above and beyond these political considerations, there is the economic consideration: Secretary of State Shultz this week reiterated the U.S. commitment to Israel's welfare. In order to guarantee economic and social welfare, it is necessary to create a calm atmosphere conducive to the implementation of the economic program ratified by the Knesset last week.

The United States can congratulate the Israeli society for its resilience and firmness in preventing street demonstrations from dictating economic moves to the government. The masses can freely protest to their heart's content. The Histadrut may declare a complete halt to all economic activity, but the ultimate decision in Israel is made in the Knesset, and it is the Knesset majority that has the last word.

The U.S. Government, desirous of the success of Israel's economic program, will consequently have to beware not to narrow the basis of the government coalition, since the broader the government's basis is, the greater the chances for political quiet — the key to success. Earlier, in August 1970, when the political issue constituted the focal point, the U.S. Administration shed no tears over the fact that a U.S. initiative led to the dissolution of the national unity government, even though it later transpired that the chances for a dialogue did not increase at all thanks to that dissolution. However, now at the center is the economic issue, and there is no serious political reason to arouse political disquiet by encroaching on the broad basis of the government. Such a move would certainly not help the new economic plan.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Interviewed on Relations With Spain

PM041403 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 30 Jun 85 pp 8,9

[Interview with President Chadli Bendjedid by Ismael Lopez Munoz on 29 Jun in Algiers]

[Text] Question: Mr President, within a few hours you will be the first Algerian head of state to visit Spain since your country's independence in 1962. Why has it taken so long to pay this visit? It is common knowledge that Algeria views its relations with other countries from a comprehensive viewpoint, in which politics influence economics, and vice versa. Now that the gas dispute has been resolved and theoretically clears the way for restoring the former level of economic relations, what does Algeria expect from its political relations with Spain?

Answer: Every visit comes in due course. I am glad to pay this visit to your country, and I thank His Majesty King Juan Carlos for the opportunity he has given me. I would like to add that the fact that there has been no visit to Spain by an Algerian head of state earlier does not mean in any way an absence of political communication between our two countries. You must recall the memorable visit with which Their Majesties King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia honored us. More recently, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has also been here. Previously, many exchanges of visits at the ministerial level also occurred.

While discussing Algeria's view of relations with other countries, I would like to point out our constant desire to promote the development of relations of friendship and cooperation with other countries on the basis of mutual understanding and balance of interests. As far as Algerian-Spanish relations specifically are concerned, I believe that I can say that it is the two sides' wish to attend to the development of multifaceted bilateral cooperation and intensify the political dialogue on many international issues of mutual interest. We have many things to tell each other and, what is more, we are telling them.

Situation in Maghreb

Question: The Sahara conflict has divided the Maghreb countries — especially Algeria and Morocco — for 10 years. The countries most interested in the area, such as Spain, France, the United States, and the Soviet Union, among others, have been entreated in turn by Rabat and Algiers. This has harmed Spain in its relations with Morocco and Algeria. Today all countries attempt to prevent the Sahara conflict from affecting their relations with Morocco or Algeria. In what way has the Sahara problem affected Spanish-Algerian relations? What positive contribution concerning this issue could you request of the Spanish Government?

Answer: The Western Sahara conflict has vitiated the political atmosphere in the Maghreb for 10 years. You know the historical, political, and legal facts of this conflict, which is the outcome of a poorly completed process of decolonizing that territory. You also know Algeria's stance, which is based on principles and is in keeping with the stance adopted by the OAU and the United Nations. What I am attempting to make clear is that Algeria

does not "entreat" this or that country, as your remark. Algeria has explained its stance to all and sundry, and takes it for granted that the states' individual stances are in agreement, or at least are not at variance, with the international community's stance as it has been expressed in the United Nations. Of course, if any country offers its contribution to the attempt at rapprochement between Morocco and the Polisario, attempting to implement the African and international peace plan, we can only express satisfaction at that. It is what Algeria is attempting to do. As far as Spain is concerned, you know what kind of relationship your country has with the Western Saharan people, and you know that when it wound up the administration of the territory, your country did not declare itself released from all obligation, albeit only political or moral, as regards Western Sahara's decolonization. Therefore, in our opinion, Spain's contribution to the peaceful resolution of the conflict between the Western Saharan people and Morocco could be important. Spain is an interested party in the international consensus on the settlement of this conflict, and any effort aimed at the implementation of this consensus will be a positive factor for achieving peace.

Question: The Spanish Government has expressed its intention to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. When we enter the EEC in 1986, the current situation will be even more unjustified. Most Arab countries have expressed their displeasure, and others have even uttered veiled threats of retaliation. The Spanish people cannot understand this Arab attitude against Spain, which is not manifested against other countries, such as France, for instance, which has relations with Israel. What is Algeria's stance on this issue?

Answer: I would like to say quite frankly that this issue should be viewed in light of the quality of the relations which Spain maintains with the Arab world and the understanding of the Palestinian people's just cause which your country has displayed before other countries of the world. The reactions that you mention stem from the concern existing in the Arab world with a view to the new situation that will be created. This concern, which Algeria shares, is all the more understandable since Spain's move comes at a time when the search for peace in the Near East has not progressed, owing to the persistent denial of the Palestinian people's national rights. Under these conditions, constant international pressure on the Zionist leaders is more necessary than ever. But it may be believed that these leaders will exploit for their own insouciance any new development entailing a relaxation of that international pressure.

Question: Apparently, the fact of sharing some ideas is not sufficient to achieve good relations among governments. Socialist France's relations with Algeria are no better than those existing with the previous government. Could this change? How do you view relations with the Spanish socialist government?

Answer: In the first place, I wish to stress that Algeria maintains relations with various states and in all instances attempts to safeguard its interests. At the same time, we are prompted by the desire to develop relations of cooperation and consultation with all those who display understanding for our needs and interests, and respect them in the same way that we respect theirs; such is the case with our relations with France and with Spain. Of course, difficulties could exist or arise in our relations. Gov-

ernments exist precisely in order to surmount these difficulties and to resolve the problems which may arise. This has been done both with France and with Spain. If obstacles persist, I do not doubt that the goodwill of each side and dialogue will help us to surmount them.

"Let the War End"

Question: The Sahara conflict has consumed much of both Morocco's and Algeria's GNP. Except in some instances without strategic importance, such as Tifariti and the regions of southern Dajla, the Moroccan Army seems to control the territory, while the Polisario seems to dominate in the international diplomatic field. Do you believe that we are confronted with a conflict which could last another 20 years?

Answer: Your information seems to me unreliable. Since Algeria is not involved in any conflict or in any particular war effort, its GNP has not been cut, as you say, except within the limits necessary for its national defense and its development. Nor do I agree with the distinction which you draw between Morocco's control of the territory and the Polisario resistance's diplomatic impact. I would like to point out that, on the ground, national resistance to an occupation never says its last word. Algeria can offer its experience as testimony. I also wish to emphasize that resistance on the ground and action on the diplomatic front form a whole, and from this viewpoint, in my opinion, the Polisario is conducting its resistance in accordance with this imperative. As regards the duration of the conflict, Algeria more than anybody wants it not to be prolonged by even 1 day more, let alone 20 years. This is an intolerable situation for all those who set peace and prosperity in the Maghreb above everything, and we count ourselves among them.

Question: In view of the difference in the number of Saharans living under Moroccan administration, a referendum on self-determination should, in principle, endorse Morocco's viewpoint on Western Sahara. Is Algeria considering a solution to the conflict through a referendum on self-determination? Is it true, as some Moroccans were claiming, that at the beginning of the year Algeria proposed setting up an independent state in Western Sahara, but linked to Morocco through a personal union?

Answer: I cannot prejudge the outcome of the referendum. What I can say is that there is a national awareness on the part of the Western Saharan people. This national awareness exists both among those who are fighting and those living under Moroccan occupation. Algeria supports the referendum and has officially endorsed it within the OAU. The problem is to ensure that the referendum is free, regular, fair, and credible. A referendum designed a priori as a mere act of confirmation of the occupation does not meet these requirements.

The OAU, through Resolution 104 of its sixth summit, has laid down a framework for settlement, and it indicates what form the referendum should take and how it should be conducted.

Algeria is a party to that African consensus, which has become the consensus of the whole international community, since the UN General Assembly endorsed it.

Morocco and Libya

Question: Regarding the agreement between Morocco and Libya, some countries, such as Algeria, have proclaimed their hostility toward this union. Others, such as Spain, have expressed some apprehensions. What is Algeria's opinion a year after this union? In what way does this union affect the balance of the Maghreb?

Answer: Our assessment of this union is unchanged. We have said that this union stemmed from tactical considerations and was the outcome of a set of calculations which serve neither the interest of the region's stability nor the aim of building the Maghreb unitarily. A year's existence of this union has confirmed our analysis.

Irrespective of whether Sudan or Chad join in this union, it seems to me that these two countries would do well to concern themselves with themselves and their own peoples, instead of acceding, with the dangers which they have surely assessed, to a situation whose causes and real aims they know.

Question: In your 4 February speech, within the framework of a liberalizing opening, you spoke of the need to revise the Algerian Constitution, which assumes the irreversibility of socialism for Algeria. In your opinion, what should change in the Constitution, and why?

Answer: I do not understand what you mean by "liberalizing opening." What I do know and what I am convinced of is that over 20 years of building the nation, the evolution of the Algerian economy, the experience gained from our institutional practices, and a variety of other considerations today require adaptations and adjustments. These adaptations and adjustments should be made to enable our socialist blueprint for society to take into account the evolution of society itself. As for what should change in the Constitution, it is the Algerian people and their party who should decide this.

Messaoudi, USSR Diplomat Discuss Economic Ties LD080936 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Algiers, 8 Jul (APS)—Zitouni Messaoudi, member of the FLN party Central Committee and minister of light industry, yesterday received at his office the Soviet charge d'affaires in Algiers, Mr Shishun.

The talks revolved around the results and possibilities of consolidating bilateral economic ties in the sphere of light industry based on the two sides' mutual interest.

During this meeting Mr Zitouni strongly insisted, on the development of a qualitative cooperation in training senior technicians and engineers at the National Institute of Light Industries in a way that responds more to production unit needs for qualified cadres and the current requirements of light industry technical development.

The talks were held in a candid and friendly atmosphere.

Nabi Discusses Job Training With GDR Delegation

PM051351 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 25 Jun 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "New boost to Cooperation in Vocational Training Sphere"]

[Text] The record of, and development prospects for, cooperation between Algeria and the GDR in the sphere of vocational training were at the center of the initial talks which took place at the Vocational Training and Labor Ministry yesterday morning between Mohammed Nabi, candidate member of the Central Committee and minister of vocational training and labor, and Bodo Weidemann, GDR secretary of state for vocational training. These talks were attended by the members of the two countries' delegations and by the GDR charge d'affaires in Algiers.

After taking this opportunity to assess relations between Algeria and the GDR in the sphere of vocational training, the two sides discussed the possibilities of developing them and compared their experiences in different sectors, especially on job training and apprenticeship.

With regard to on-the-job training it was revealed that this formula produced reliable results and opens up broad possibilities with a view to responding to the high national demand in this sphere. At this level the possibilities for exchanging information and experience between the specialized institutions concerned in the two countries were discussed as were the possibilities for drawing up a cooperation program between the national institute for the promotion and development of on-the-job training and apprenticeship and its GDR counterpart (IBE).

With regard to vocational training in establishments, the two delegations exchanged information on the organization and functioning of the two countries' respective training systems and envisaged the prospect of making the National Institute of Vocational Training and its GDR counterpart the same.

The possibility of sending highly qualified training officers to Algeria to work in specific posts in institutes teaching training officers was also discussed during these talks.

Bodo Weidemann and the delegation accompanying him, who have been on an official visit to Algeria since 23 June at the invitation of Mohammed Nabi, were also the guests of the National Institute of Vocational Training on Monday afternoon where they were able to become acquainted with this establishment's structures (workshops, laboratories....), the way it functions, and its missions.

The program for the visit by the GDR secretary of state for vocational training also makes provision for visits to the national institute for the promotion and development of on-the-job training and apprenticeship in La Marsa, to Rouiba's industrial vehicles complex, and to several adult vocational training centers for talks with government members; it will end with the signing of an agreement on 27 June.

LIBYA

Syria's Talas Visits Academy, Armed Forces Staffs

LD080905 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Jul (JANA) — Lieutenant General Mustafa Talas, Syrian minister of defense, and the accompanying delegation paid a visit yesterday to the military academy and its various sections.

Lt Gen Talas paid a similar visit to the staffs of the armed forces and air defense.

Burundi Foreign Minister Visits Jamahiriyah

Arrives in Tripoli

LD071442 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jul (JANA) — Laurent Nzeyimana, Burundi's minister of external relations and cooperation, arrived at Tripoli International Airport this afternoon for a visit to the Jamahiriyah. The Burundian minister made a statement to JANA's correspondent, pointing out that his visit is within the framework of the existing bilateral relations between the two countries and that during this visit he will discuss the consolidation of these bilateral relations as well as African, Arab, and international issues of mutual interest.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD080720 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Last night the brother leader of the revolution received the Burundian minister of external relations who conveyed to him a written message from the president of Burundi.

Departs Tripoli

LD081349 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Jul (JANA) — Laurent Nzeyimana, the minister of external relations of the Republic of Burundi, left Tripoli this morning at the end of his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

SFRY's Kovacevic Heads Visiting Delegation

LD071604 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jul (JANA) — This afternoon Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Youth Delegation Withdraws From Moscow Festival
LD072209 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1825 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jul (JANA) — The secretary of the national preparatory committee entrusted with preparations for the 12th international youth festival received a delegation from the permanent preparatory committee of the 12th international youth and student festival which will be held in Moscow this month.

The secretary of the national preparatory committee submitted a statement to the delegation of the international preparatory committee for the 12th youth and student festival in which it announced its withdrawal from participating in the work of this festival due to the invitation to the Zionist state through what is called the progressive force, given the name of the Zionist Communist Party — Rakah.

The statement said in part that it is not possible to accept even the mere idea of the existence of the so-called progressive forces of the Zionist state which is built on usurpation and persecution. The common denominator between the Zionists who occupied the land of Palestine and the Zionist Communist Party is the belief in the need for the existence of the Zionist state as a Jewish state at the expense of the Palestinian Arab people. This necessarily requires the expulsion of the Arabs from their land. Thus begins the contradiction between every Jew who is indigenous and every Palestinian Arab whose land was usurped.

The statement also said: Our common interest requires destroying and not repairing or glamorizing this entity. This is the real strategic interest of the Arab nation

The statement affirmed that we in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as the ones who express the true pan-Arab trend, are called upon to make decisions to safeguard our interests today and tomorrow, particularly when we do not see a particular benefit — either for the progressive forces which are invited to attend the festival or the friendly host country — that would prompt us to turn a blind eye and accept sacrificing our interests for the sake of their interests.

The statement hoped the Moscow festival will be successful and preserve the bilateral relations the community of friendly socialist states and foremost the Soviet youth — Komsomol — of the USSR in their common struggle against imperialism and international Zionism.

Tripoli Reacts to Reagan Speech on Terrorism Network
LD090845 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Terrorist Reagan, head of the U.S. Administration, has claimed that a worldwide international terrorism network is operating under the sponsorship of Libya, Iran, Cuba, Nicaragua, and North Korea. The head of the U.S. Administration maintains that states which are the targets of what it says is terrorism have the right to defend themselves.

It is noteworthy that the states mentioned by Reagan in his allegations are the only states which oppose the directions of U.S.

foreign policies, which are aimed at dominating the world and occupying the largest possible geographical area in order to widen the arena for nuclear operations. This would lead to ensuring America's superiority in any future nuclear confrontation with the other side.

Given the scale of confrontation of these states to the American strategy aimed at swallowing the world, terrorist Reagan is trying, without arguing convincingly even in the Americans' eyes, to link the position of these states, dictated by the requirements of sovereignty, with the air hijacking operations carried out by individuals and groups for quite different objectives.

It should be stressed that the greatest number of air hijacking incidents occurred in America itself, involving its own airliners and carried out by American elements with various objectives, some of which were motivated by disgust at their country's imperialist policy, which is always aimed at controlling the entire world. The best evidence of the truth of this assertion is the fact that Reagan links the issue of terrorism with what he calls fanatical hatred of the United States and its allies — in other words those states whose territories have become permanent bases for U.S. nuclear missiles.

U.S. Seen Coordinating Cairo-Amman Military Plans
LD080908 Tripoli JANA in English 0805 GMT 8 Jul 85

["Joint Military Planning Between the Puppet Regimes of Amman and Cairo" — JANA headline]

[Text] Kuwait, 21 Shawal, 8 July, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Reports from the Jordanian capital indicated that America is directly involved in co-ordinating joint military planning between the two puppet regimes in Jordan and Egypt regarding the training of the armed forces of the two countries.

Observers asserted that America has allocated a group of American strategist officers to work within the joint military authority of Amman and Cairo which supervised the latest military manoeuvres: the first, near the so-called Egyptian-Libyan borders and the second in Jordan.

Observers maintain that the tripartite military alliance goes beyond manoeuvres to preparation for a limited war.

Observers added that Husni Mubarak and King Husayn received instructions from America to enter into a limited war in a bid to expand Camp David agreements and the implementation of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement in addition to containing the deteriorating situation especially in Egypt which is witnessing popular uprising provocation, the American Administration fears.

Observers did not rule out that the Zionist enemy's knowledge of the plan considering that provisions of the strategic alliance between the Zionist enemy and America requires Washington to inform the enemy of any such matters in addition to the fact that the American officers spend their weekends in occupied Palestine.

Achievements of African Arab Union Praised

LD081531 Tripoli JANA in English 1433 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Shawal, 8 July, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — 'AL-ZAHFAL AL-AKHDAR' newspaper published today confirmed that what has been achieved of unionist steps related to consolidation of the pillars of the Arab-African Union refutes all the imperialist and reactionary announcements and allegations.

'AL-ZAHFAL AL-AKHDAR' newspaper published by the revolutionary committees said in an editorial today headed "Union's of Challenge" marking the first meeting of the Unionist Assembly of the Arab-African Union in first session that these steps refute all the unfounded claims circulated that Oujda Treaty was a mere play of axes required by certain circumstances and that it would not last long and it would fall in face of the first test.

It added these imperialist and reactionary voices did not stop circulating wicked propaganda against this unionist treaty.

The paper went on to explain that this union has shown beyond any doubt that it is inaccessible for the United States and conspiracies and intrigues.

It added "We did not forget the hostile American announcements to this unionist treaty and attempts to fail it which President Reagan revealed when he had said in a press release that he would adhere to his stand towards Oujda Treaty and that he would do everything possible to hit it and destroy it".

The paper concluded its editorial by saying that there was no alternative to the Arab regimes if they wanted to get rid of the threats facing them but to learn the lessons of the success of the Arab-African Union and speed up the steps for the establishment of an Arab unity based on the unionist proposal proposed by Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi leader of the revolution which will preserve the entity, existence and future of the Arab nation.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Discusses Domestic, Regional Issues

GF051800 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 4 Jul 85 p 21

[Interview with General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, by AL-SIYASAH correspondent 'Abd al-Rahman al-Amin in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpts][Al-Amin] What is your view for resolving the question of southern Sudan? What does Communiqué No 14 mean in this regard?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] With regard to the question of southern Sudan, it is a chronic issue as you know and goes back to the independence era. It is more than 30 years old, and has vacillated between a temporary solution and a semipermanent one. Hence it was necessary to prepare for a national conference to which northern as well as southern parties would be invited to sit down to negotiations aimed at finding a radical solution to the

crisis. It is necessary to prepare for this conference by presenting a number of viewpoints within the framework of the conference, and following that the participants will reach a suitable formula to resolve the question. I do not want here to propose a definite view since perhaps that will not be useful to the tasks of the conference, and may not be in agreement with the proposed views or those which will be proposed.

[Al-Amin] General, there is a continuing test of wills between your military council and the unionist grouping which some people believe will develop into a heated confrontation. How do you evaluate the relationship between you and the parties of the grouping on the one hand and between you and the Cabinet on the other?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] The spirit that prevailed immediately after the revolution contained much that was positive. We felt this from our first meeting with the parties of the unionist grouping. This spirit consecrated cooperation between us and the unionist grouping which resulted in the formation of the Cabinet. I rule out such a confrontation. Our relations with the two parties to which you have referred are based on cooperation and an established understanding.

[Al-Amin] You Excellency, chairman of the TMC [Transitional Military Council], why didn't you abolish the September 1983 legislation immediately following your assumption of power since the legislation represents the legal mechanism on which the defunct May regime based itself by silencing people and depriving them of their basic liberties?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Actually, the September 1983 legislation included a number of laws, among which was the Islamic Shari'a. Naturally the Islamic Shari'a concerns many people. It is wise that any action regarding the Islamic Shari'a and its laws, such as revising or amending them should be the responsibility of the constituent assembly. As to the other remaining laws, they are subject to revision.

[Al-Amin] Does this mean that this legislation will continue during your transitional period until the constituent assembly makes a decision on them?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] There seems to be a demand by numerous parties and associations for the continuation of the Islamic Shari'a. There are also some other remarks from other parties. Certainly there must be a final decision on this matter, either by holding a public referendum or waiting for the constituent assembly.

[Al-Amin] Can we expect to hear a definite decision by your transitional council on this question before the expiration of your transitional year?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] What decision do you mean?

[Al-Amin] A decision to uphold or abolish these legislations.

[Siwar al-Dhahab] I think so. I believe that if we arrive at a decision after we probe the viewpoints then certainly there will be a clear opinion by this council.

[Al-Amin] Your Excellency, commander in chief, how will you maintain your relations with the United States at a time when Libyan-Sudanese relations are undergoing a development that causes strong fears in Washington?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] As you know, our relations with the United States are friendly relations. I want to take this opportunity to thank the United States for the significant aid that it extends and on which we basically depend in fighting the present famine in Sudan. Our relationship with Libya is that of any fraternal Arab country with another fraternal Arab country. It is also a relationship which should have continued and expanded on an equal footing with our other relations with the brothers. Our overtures to Libya and promoting our relations with it do not mean that this is taking place at the expense of our relations with others. All that has happened is that there were errors which have been corrected in a manner which will serve the interests of the two fraternal countries.

[Al-Amin] What will be your position 1 year from today?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Retired, God willing.

[Al-Amin] Without any political post or capacity?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] All I know now is that I will be retired. All I wish is for this transitional period to pass peacefully.

Arab League's Klibi Arrives in Khartoum

JN081059 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shawal 21 July 8 (SUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived here yesterday on a three day visit. During his visit Klibi will hold talks with senior government officials and participate in the annual meetings of Arab financing bodies.

Confers With Siwar al-Dhahab

JN081432 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1413 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Jul (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, reviewed all the current Arab issues with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi here today. He also briefed him on the situation in Sudan after the success of the popular revolution, on the country's problems, the efforts to deal with the deteriorating economic situation, and on ways to overcome famine and desertification and achieve national unity. During the meeting, Klibi expressed his congratulations to the Sudanese people and Government for the new era and wished Sudan every success in playing its leading role in the Arab arena.

Dafallah Confers With Soviet Ambassador

JN081540 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1452 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Jul (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Dafallah received the Soviet ambassador in Khartoum this afternoon. In a statement after the meeting, the ambassador

praised the fruitful results of his meeting with Al-Jazuli. He said that the talks dealt with several Sudanese proposals within the framework of bolstering and promoting bilateral relations in all fields.

The Soviet ambassador stressed that the Sudanese side will submit specific proposals as the basis for bilateral cooperation. He said these proposals will be submitted to the Soviet Embassy in Khartoum for discussion and will later be referred to the competent authorities in the USSR.

Dafallah Receives Governor of Kurdufan

EA081934 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Dafallah received a Kurdufan Region delegation led by that region's governor, Mustafa Mahmud, this morning. The delegation fully briefed the prime minister on the problems and hardships facing the region as represented by the needs of the current agricultural season, assistance for those affected by the drought and desertification, and [words indistinct] as well as the security situation in the areas bordering the Upper Nile region and the problems of electricity and water.

Dr al-Jazuli promised to deal with these hardships but emphasized the need for self-reliance and the people's concerted efforts to solve them. He said the financial circumstances through which the country is passing should be taken into consideration. His excellency promised to study and discuss the requirements with the authorities concerned for their solution.

Dafallah Meets With Commerce Minister

JN081107 Khartoum SUNA in English 1022 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shawal 21 July 8 (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Jazuli Dafallah Sunday received Commerce, Cooperation and Supply Minister Sid Ahmad al-Sayyid who briefed him on the outcome of his one week visit to Egypt.

Following the meeting the minister said he discussed with Dafallah general policy of his ministry which aims at, besides other things, protecting local industries.

In a statement to SUNA following his arrival earlier in the day, Al-Sayyid said he reviewed with the Egyptian officials implementation of the bilateral trade protocol. He said obstacles blocking commercial transaction between the two countries had been identified and removed during the visit.

Dafallah Comments on Numayri, Libyan Relations

GF081008 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0710 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Al-Dammam, 8 Jul (WAKH) — Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Dafallah has emphasized that his country's government is strong and serious, contrary to rumors spread by some people, and that Sudan's current circumstances after 16 years of oppression and autocracy during Numayri's rule make it difficult

for his government to adopt quick measures in a short period of time to deal with Sudan's problems.

In a statement to the Saudi newspaper *AL-YAWM* published today, the Sudanese prime minister said his country's foreign policy is neutral, far removed from axes and blocs, and adopts a conciliatory line.

With regard to handing over ousted president Ja'far Numayri to be tried in Sudan, Da'Allah said: This is a popular demand made by the Sudanese people and is at the same time the Sudanese Government's demand because this government represents the Sudanese people. Sudan will discuss the demand to hand over Numayri as a man who committed crimes against his country and not as a political exile. However, in my view, Numayri has died and he should not make us live under his shadow alive or dead.

Commenting on Egyptian-Sudanese relations, Dr al-Jazuli Da'Allah affirmed that there is no Egyptian domination or control over Sudan. He said there is no need to talk about this matter.

The Sudanese prime minister denied press reports about Libyan conditions included in the minutes of the recent meeting between Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, and Libyan leader Al-Qadhafi on major Sudanese political concessions in return for economic and security aid to Sudan. Siwar al-Dhahab and Al-Qadhafi discussed relations between the two countries in view of their common interests, he said.

Regarding the Sudanese people's fear of a military coup, Al-Jazuli Da'Allah said: The people and government should be vigilant to such eventualities and to fears about a possible civil war in Sudan because of the presence of armed militias which include many parties. All should be committed to honor the charter which they signed at the beginning of the revolution. The government has called for handing over arms. Necessary measures will be taken when information in this regard is available, he said.

Asked about the Gulf war, the Sudanese prime minister called for exerting serious and intensive efforts to reach a formula to stop it.

Da'Allah Interviewed on Garang, Camp David

GF061450 Kuwait *AL-SIYASAH* in Arabic 5 Jul 85 p 19

[Interview with Prime Minister al-Jazuli Da'Allah by *AL-SIYASAH* correspondent 'Abd al-Rahman al-Amin in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Amin] From the information I have, I know that Garang is opposed to the way the Transitional Military Council dealt with him. He believes that this negligence is deliberate and that the contacts held by the TMC envoy Major General Burma Nasir and his visits to Libya and Ethiopia were designed to pull the rug from under the feet of his armed organization since he is supported by these two countries. In short, John Garang believes

that instead of seeking to meet him and hold discussions with him, the TMC stifled his movement by holding direct contacts with the sides that support his movement. What is your opinion?

[Da'Allah] The delegation sent to Libya and Ethiopia wanted to brief these countries on the Sudanese revolution. This is all I know as prime minister unless Garang has information which I do not have. The military delegations left to brief others on the Sudanese revolution. This mission has nothing to do with John Garang. Military delegations also visited the Arabian Gulf, the Arab Maghreb, Central Africa, and other countries.

[Al-Amin] Why was Garang not appointed to the TMC as a good gesture?

[Da'Allah] I believe that I cannot discuss this issue. If the issue of John Garang were merely an appointment in the TMC then this would be a minor issue, I suppose. I believe that the issue of John Garang is more than this. If this were the issue — I mean his appointment — then this could be settled or it can still be settled.

But the issue is greater than this. We, in the Council of Ministers, issued a number of calls to John Garang in which we briefed him on the nature of the regime in the Sudan and asked him, as a citizen, to come and take part with us in shouldering the new procession. We told him that adamancy and intransigence on certain positions do not serve Sudan. All these calls were unanswered.

That is why I wrote a message to John Garang and so far we received no response. After this message, the only reaction was the regretful Qardod incidents in which many innocent and unarmed people were killed in a tragic way. The Garang forces which number thousands robbed the women of their clothes, destroyed plants and property, and looted those who live in a village of 7,000 peasants — a village where there is not a single policeman or soldier. Despite all this, we still call for a dialogue with Garang since he is a Sudanese citizen. We hope that he will not miss the honor of taking part in the democratic changes.

[Al-Amin] What is Sudan's position toward the Camp David accords?

[Da'Allah] We said that we do not support Camp David accords. I said repeatedly that those who talk about the Camp David accords are like those who talk about the dead. The Camp David accords were dead a long time ago.

[Al-Amin] While interviewing the foreign minister, in the first press conference he gave, I asked him about Sudan's position toward the Camp David accords. He said that Sudan is against partial and capitulatory solutions. When I asked him whether this applies to the Camp David accords, he told me to ask the Council of Ministers. Now I address this question to you, as to whether this applies to the Camp David accords?

[Da'Allah] My answer is yes. It applies to this!

Defense Minister Comments on Protocol With Libya*NC081009 Paris AFP in English 0914 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] Khartoum, July 8 (AFP) — Libya is to aid the Sudanese Armed Forces in naval and air defence, and in the fields of logistics, transport and equipment, Sudanese Defence Minister Major-General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad was quoted as saying today.

But he added that Libya "has no intention of forming any strategic alliance with Sudan or of interfering in Sudan's domestic and foreign policies," the daily *AL-SAHFAH* reported.

Maj-Gen Muhammad, who returned home Sunday from a four-day visit to Libya, said a protocol he signed in Tripoli provides to train Sudan's air, naval and land forces, and exchanges of students between the military institutes of each country.

The defence minister ruled out any Sudanese mediation between Libya and Egypt, stressing that Tripoli will not accept any good offices towards restoration of its relations with Cairo at any level unless the latter rescinds the Camp David accords with Israel.

Maj-Gen Muhammad said that Libya had ended its support to Col John Garang and his rebel Sudanese People's Liberation Army which is operating in southern Sudan, or any other organization "bent on anti-Sudan activity".

On the contrary, the Libyans were making "personal endeavours" to persuade Col Garang to negotiate with Khartoum "under Libyan sponsorship", the minister said.

Maj-Gen Muhammad said that Libya had pledged to carry on with its assistance in famine relief operations, and would provide Sudan with an Ilyushin transport to ferry relief supplies to Khartoum from Port Sudan for distribution to famine-affected areas by other Libyan planes already provided.

Libya had also agreed to assist Sudan in agricultural projects in southern Kurdufan Province, he added.

The Sudanese military government has been concentrating on improving the country's poor relations with Libya, to the alarm of Egypt and the United States, since overthrowing President Ja'far Numayri on April 6.

Defense Minister on Disarming Sudanese in Libya*JN081101 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] Khartoum, Shawal 21 July 8 (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council member Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Sunday said parties operating in Libya in the past are still present at training camps. 'Abdallah said some of those people work under leaderships not yet identified.

Following his arrival from Libya Sunday 'Abdallah told pressmen agreement had been reached with Libyan military training "around Benghazi." He said they would be disarmed before being returned back to Sudan. He said there were no Sudanese troops in Iraq at present. He said Libyan officials told him

Iranian leader Hashimi-Rafsanjani claimed Iran captured some Sudanese nationals fighting with Iraq. "Rafsanjani after being contacted promised to free the Sudanese prisoners of war currently detained at Iranian prisons," said 'Abdallah.

Samuel Aru Examines Effort To Contact Garang*JN081838 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Jul (SUNA) — Samuel Aru Bol, deputy prime minister and minister of irrigation and waterpower, said he hopes that efforts to hold a dialogue between the transitional government and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] will succeed. In a statement to SUNA today, Samuel Aru Bol enumerated the steps the transitional government has undertaken to pave the way for the appropriate atmosphere and platform for a dialogue between the two sides. He added: These steps consist of the reactivation of the Addis Ababa agreement, the cease-fire observed by the People's Armed Forces, the general amnesty, and the letter by the prime minister to Colonel John Garang.

Samuel Aru Bol proposed the formation of a special body that will be entrusted with carrying out dialogue with the SPLA and with following up the current contacts between the two sides. He added that the other side must follow suit and form a special body that will be entrusted with carrying out the dialogue.

On the conference to tackle the problem of the south, his excellency said he hopes the SPLA will join it as a party whose participation in the settlement of the issue is indispensable.

Attorney General on Trying Numayri In Absentia*JN071848 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 7 Jul 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Jul (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati has stated that the Sudanese penal code does not allow for trials in absentia. Therefore, deposed President Numayri cannot be tried in such a manner. In a press statement on the prime minister's statements on the trial of deposed President Numayri in absentia, 'Abd al-'Ati said that he has not been consulted on this matter and that he does not sanction this method of trying the deposed president.

The attorney general added: If the prime minister wants to form a special court with special procedures for the trial of Ja'far Numayri, we can do so, but we had hoped that trials in this era would not be like those during the previous era when special procedures used to be enacted for passing arbitrary sentences.

U.S., Israel 'Proved' To Be Involved With Falashas*JN081156 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Jul (SUNA) — The Sudanese paper *AL-SAHFAH* says today that Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati has announced that investigations in the case of the Ethiopian Jews, the Falashas, are about to be concluded. He said that the United States and Israel are the only foreign countries who were proved to be involved in transferring the Falashas.

The attorney general said that the committee is now organizing evidence, investigating some defendants, and classifying them. His excellency asserted that the date of trial will be fixed after completing this mission and that the trial will be open.

Former Eastern Region Governor To Be Rearrested

JN071541 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Jul (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati has ordered the rearrest of Hamid 'Ali Shash, former governor of the Eastern Region, who was released recently along with two former ministers in the region. The attorney general explained that the decision to rearrest Shash is due to the fact that the investigation committee had exceeded its powers and released him without informing the attorney general. The committee's decision to release him of financial charges does not clear him of other violations that he might have committed during the defunct May regime.

The attorney general also said that he recently received reports from the investigation committees in Kurdufan Region and Darfur Region and that investigations in the Central Region have shown the need to dispatch the attorney general or his representative to the region in the next 2 days to settle some outstanding important issues.

Trade Unions Reject Military Dismissals Without Trial

JN051057 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 5 — SUNA — The Trade Unions Alliance yesterday issued a statement expressing its absolute rejection of following deposed Numayri's policy of dismissing militaries without accusations, investigation and trials. The statement said the rejection emanated from the alliance's keenness on the future of democracy and the future of the Sudan. It added that deposed President Numayri [words indistinct] to prolong his oppressive rule and so that the People's Armed Forces do not side with the people.

The statement also clearly expressed the alliance's rejection of any movement for taking over power from within the Army whatsoever the aims be.

The statement described national identity of TMC members as undoubted. It drew their attention to the hazards surrounding

this stage and the foreign designs for obstructing the process of the revolution and its abortion.

The statement called upon the TMC members to commit to the charter and dedicated their efforts on realizing its goals.

Communist Party Calls for Price Reductions

JN051115 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 5 — SUNA — The Sudan Communist Party has called for price reductions to lessen the burden of living on Sudanese masses and demanded the cancellation of freedom restricting laws, chiefly September laws and state security laws. In a mass rally last evening in Omdurman, the party secretary general Muhammad Ibrahim Nuqud reiterated the popular demand to extradite deposed Numayri from Egypt. He also called for a change of the financial policies of the defunct regime and urged the reinstatement of the dismissed Army officers before and after the popular uprising.

Other speakers at the rally dealt on the problems posed by famine and proposed ways of surmounting them.

SPLA Radio Views 'Controversy' Over Numayri Trial

EA081549 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] According to news reports monitored here yesterday, it seems that the contentious issue of extraditing the deposed dictator Numayri has now sparked serious controversy inside the Sudan itself. The present attorney general is reported to have rejected the proposal advocated by the prime minister that Numayri be tried in absentia on the grounds that Sudanese laws do not cater for such a measure. The attorney general further refused to contemplate the possibility of setting up a special tribunal to try Numayri.

According to well informed sources, his argument is that such special courts which were customarily referred to as state security courts under the May 1 system were in themselves illegal and hence there was no justification at all to continue with the practice. It is worth recording that the sole obstacle which stands in the way of Numayri's extradition is the fact that under Egyptian law, Egyptian authorities are not obligated to send Numayri back to Sudan.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Hails Mugabe Victory in Zimbabwe

EA082012 Dakar PANA in English 1744 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 8 July (SHIHATA/PANA) — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has today congratulated Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and his ruling ZANU-PF Party for an overwhelming victory in the country's general election last week.

In a message, President Nyerere said this resounding success for ZANU-PF was a further testimony to the people's confidence in his leadership and policies. He said Tanzanians were confident that Mugabe's government would continue to work for the unity of all Zimbabwean people in the continuing struggle for development of the basis of freedom, justice, and human equality. For your government has had to lead the country to unity of all after a long, valiant and bitter armed struggle, the president said. He said this work of reconciliation and reorganization has been carried out while Mr Mugabe's government pursued policies for the betterment of the previously oppressed majority of the people and in a very adverse international economic circumstances.

President Nyerere, who is also the chairman of the Frontline States, said the premier's victory gave the people of Tanzania special satisfaction, because it meant that there will be no interruption in the continuing struggle for Zimbabwe's integrity and independence.

He said the country would continue to co-operate with all other free nations of southern Africa for the total liberation of the continent.

Mr Nyerere said the common membership of the two countries in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and the OAU and in the commonwealth, as well as informal consultations at Frontline States meetings, gave Tanzanians a firm foundation to increase co-operation. He said those things can make the two countries to pursue together the objec-

tives of freedom of their development for the benefit and interests of the people and of peace.

UGANDA

SUNA Reports 'Rebellion' at Barracks, Bombings

EA081814 Khartoum SUNA in English 1640 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Kampala, July 8 — The Ugandan Government has reportedly called on units of the Tanzanian Army to be stationed around Kampala and its vicinity in anticipation of movement by the Ugandan Government on the heels of vanishing some [as heard] artillery weapons, informed sources said here.

Meanwhile another report circulating in the capital said a rebellion took place at the Army barracks of Mbuya, three miles east of here. The rumours also said bomb blasts and firing were also heard in the eastern slums of Kampala at 3 am today local time (0100 GMT).

However, the government did not issue any comments about these reports.

On the other hand check points were made today along the Kampala-Entebbe Highway.

Minister on Troop Movement

EA081816 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1717 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The vice president and minister for defence, Mr Paulo Muwanga has issued a statement that there was some uncoordinated movement of troops last night in Mbuya area of Kampala, which led to firing. However, within a short time, the troops recognized their identities and the shooting ceased. The vice president has assured all Ugandans and particularly the residents of Kampala that the incident had no security aspect whatsoever.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Government Denies Report on Talks on Sudan

AB082252 Bangui Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The report in the weekly *JEUNE AFRIQUE* newspaper implicating the CAR Government is rather amazing. In a press release issued today, the CAR Government denies the news and describes it as both untrue and baseless. Here is the content of the release: In its exclusive column of issue No 1279 of 10 July 1985, *JEUNE AFRIQUE* stated that Zaire, Egypt, Chad, and the CAR held talks in order to adopt a guarded stand against the present Sudanese regime because Sudan could become a new stronghold for Libya's subversive activities. The CAR Government does not in anyway admit having met or held negotiations with the above-mentioned brotherly countries nor with Paris and Washington. Sudan and CAR have always maintained cordial diplomatic relations and the resumption of diplomatic relations between Libya and Sudan is a sovereign act.

CONGO

President Nguesso Receives Chadian Adviser

AB081050 Paris AFP in French 0730 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 7 Jul (AFP) — A close adviser of Chadian President Hissein Habre, Mr Mahamat Nouri, was received on Saturday in Brazzaville by the Congolese president, Colonel Sassou Nguesso, to whom he delivered a message from Mr Habre dealing mainly with the efforts toward national reconciliation among Chadians, according to Mr Nouri. The Chadian regime "is also exploring all possible means to have contacts with its brothers of the opposition," he added.

It may be recalled that Congo has been mandated by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), whose next summit is scheduled to begin on 18 July in Addis Ababa, to try to reconvene a reconciliation conference of the rival Chadian factions. The visit of Mr Habre's adviser to Congo follows earlier visits by the Chadian president to Morocco, Gabon, and Zaire, and which were also connected with the process of achieving reconciliation among Chadians.

ZAIRE

CAR President Kolingba Meets With Mobutu

AB080958 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The CAR head of state yesterday paid a 5-hour visit to Gbadolite during which he held discussions with his Zairian counterpart, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, on issues of common interest, President Kolingba told the press without, however, specifying the topics discussed. Replying to a question on relations between his country and its neighbor to the north, Chad, he affirmed that the relations were good and that the confusion created recently at the border between the two countries was

caused by opponents to the Bangui and Ndjamenas regimes. As Bangui has now solved the problem of the opposition, it continues to give assistance to people in the northern part of the country who are in need of food supplies. It is worth noting that the northern region of CAR is inhabited by a large population of Chadian refugees [words indistinct] hostile to President Hissein Habre.

The visit by the CAR leader to Gbadolite falls within the framework of relations of friendship between Zaire and the CAR which compels the heads of state of the two countries to meet often to hold consultations aimed at strengthening their bilateral cooperation.

Correction to Mobutu Discussing Role of Libya

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "Views Role of Libya," published in the 26 June Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page S 2, sixteenth paragraph, last line:

...genuine social justice.

The head of state said that he was very impressed with the content of this letter which, moreover, accused him of favoring the well-to-do members of society and asked him to think seriously about the problem of salaries. He said that he briefed the Executive Council's coordinator and labor leaders to find ways of fulfilling the legitimate wish of the "militant."

The Executive Council meeting, held under the chairmanship of the founding chairman of the MPR in Bandundu, decided to disburse 318 million zaires needed to enable a substantial increase in the salaries of the lowest categories of civil servants.

Thus, it is not the threats from Col al-Qadhafi which forced the head of state to make the move, as some people said. These rumormongers do not know the founding chairman of the party at all. It is only because of the stringent terms of the agreement signed with the International Monetary Fund that he did not do more. On this issue, the head of state recalled that Zaire undertook its 1983 economic recovery program without any outside help.

"And if Zaire decided to seek the help of international financing bodies like the IMF or the World Bank it is because it wanted to establish its credibility abroad and preserve its good image reflected in the objective reports by the IMF and World Bank. It is, therefore, unfair to say that Zaire is under the guardianship of the IMF as some Zairian intellectuals are saying."

"My oath prevents me from forfeiting the sovereignty of my country. I am a convinced nationalist. I am a patriot. I devote every minute of my life to the service of my country," Marshal Mobutu stressed.

Zairians have never doubted this fact, they who know and enjoy the benefits he brought them.

On the same... (supplying additional passage)

BENIN

Kerekou Urges Vigilance During Nigerian Maneuver

*AB082042 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Communique issued by President Mathieu Kerekou on 8 July in Cotonou]

[Text] The comrade president of the Republic, head of state, chairman of the National Executive Council, minister of defense and the people's Armed Forces, announces: Militants of the Beninese popular and democratic revolution are informed that the competent authorities of Nigeria are reportedly planning to organize a 1-week joint combined maneuver beginning on Tuesday 9 July 1985 along the Benin-Nigeria border.

We therefore call on the working people living in the border zone concerned, namely the people of Oueme Province, to keep calm, to demonstrate a revolutionary vigilance during the maneuver, and to do everything by night and by day to expose and knock out all base individuals that may attempt to take advantage of the maneuver to create disturbances on the national territory.

In this regard, we instruct the comrade chairman of the provincial administrative committee of Oueme Province, the prefect of Oueme, the military delegate of Oueme, the chairmen of the district administrative committees, the chiefs of districts, and other comrades commanding the brigades of the public security forces to take all the necessary measures to constantly look after the security of the people of their province.

Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues!

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Establishes Revolutionary Council

*AB081646 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Excerpt] Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso, officially established the Social and Economic Revolutionary Council [CRES] this morning. The ceremony took place at the conference hall of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security in the presence of the national general secretary of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, members of the Revolutionary Government, ambassadors, representatives of inter-African and international institutions, and many guests.

Thus, after the political structures such as the People's Revolutionary Tribunals, the Burkinabe people once again have just acquired a structure of reflection and initiative. The CRES also represents an advisory organ for the Revolutionary Government and will enable the Burkinabe people to fully and progressively assume their economic sovereignty. As its name shows, the CRES will deal with cultural, social, and economic issues.

After Comrade Henri Zongo [minister of economic promotion] read the 22 January, 1985, 5-article ordinance creating the CRES, the members of the organ, who are about 30 in number, were named and the decree appointing Comrade Cisse Kader as CRES chairman was also read.

GHANA

Malian President Continues Visit to Accra

Attends Banquet With Rawlings

*AB081452 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] President Moussa Traore of Mali leaves Accra this morning to return home after a 2-day visit to Ghana. Last night, a dinner was held in his honor at the State House in Accra. Proposing the toast, the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, stressed the need for regular consultations among African states. He said the people of Africa have the primary responsibility to fight and reverse the desperate conditions generated by drought and famine in sub-Saharan Africa, and they undoubtedly have the human capability to do this, especially if they act in concert through regular consultations.

Chairman Rawlings observed that political forums which promise cooperation can only be meaningful if supported by active steps in economic and social activity among the people of the continent. These are steps that will reverse the stranglehold of colonial linkages on economies of African states. If our trade, for instance, is to be increased to give meaning to political pronouncements, then each of us has to examine the heritage of customs and tariffs arrangements that we have retained from colonial relationships, to see whether they do not undermine our good intentions. The leader of the revolution explained that neighborliness is not a matter of mere geography, it is also a matter of human affectivity, and if African unity is to have meaning it must have this affective reality, adding, the course of sympathy between peoples must be struck. The PNDC chairman made it clear that the substance of ties which bind African states are deeply rooted in history but they must not remain buried in the past, otherwise African unity will remain an occasional (?tourings) of heads of state into each other's territory without achieving much for the people.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings declared: Unless we and those who genuinely seek to aid us address ourselves to the long-term sustainable solutions of our problems, we shall not be able to move forward. The practise of waiting for a crisis and then mobilizing emergency food drops for the hungry expose a bitter truth for us, namely that not even the dramas of aid really provide the solution to our distress. They only expose us to the deep cynicism and hypocrisy that often lie behind sweet-sounding sentiments of concern.

Chairman Rawlings hoped that the forthcoming OAU summit, to be preoccupied with Africa's distressing economic realities, would be a starting point to make the organization reach the hearts and minds of Africans. What the OAU required now is an

approach which will bring hope to the people. The PNDC chairman is convinced that such an approach must provide the people better insight and ensure that they do not sacrifice truth on the altar of diplomatic norms and niceties. He declared Ghana's readiness to take her share of the responsibility for addressing the desperate conditions of the continent.

Flight Lt Rawlings commended the progress and achievements of the Ghana-Mali Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation over the last year.

On southern Africa, the leader of the revolution said Africa must stand more strongly united than ever in support of the liberation struggle there. He said the recent acts of aggression against Angola, Botswana, and other Frontline States confirm that the liberation in South Africa is also the liberation of the rest of the continent from a very vicious enemy.

Chairman Rawlings noted that the Malian leader's visit demonstrates his true friendship with Ghana and he is confident that it will contribute something to the fulfillment of the continent's dignified march toward total emancipation.

Replying to the toast, President Traore said Ghanaians and Malians have learned to know and appreciate one another. They have also increasingly developed fraternal and frank relationship. It is therefore their duty to consolidate these links. General Traore recalled the visit to Bamako by Flight Lt Rawlings in 1983, when the two heads of state expressed the political willingness to give a new dimension to the cooperation between their countries, taking into account the complementary features of their young economies.

He also hoped the forthcoming OAU summit would give Africa the opportunity of a true inter-African cooperation. President Traore commended the PNDC for its courageous measures to strengthen national independence and to ensure the welfare of the people.

Communique Signed

*AB081703 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[From the newsreel]

[Excerpt] The Malian leader, General Moussa Traore, has flown back home after a 2-day state visit to Ghana. Before his departure, he and the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, signed a communique at the State House. Ayitey Martins report on the ceremony is read to you:

The communique touched on several issues of interest to the two countries, Africa, and the world at large. The two leaders stressed the need for peace in the subregion to enhance development. They also touched on bilateral issues and agreed to endorse suggestions agreed upon at the seventh Ghana-Mali Joint Commission for Cooperation. On the west African front, the two leaders reaffirmed their support for and strengthening of the ECOWAS. They also touched on world peace and the threat by external countries to destabilize Africa. They expressed the hope that the

next summit meeting of the OAU will map out an economic strategy that will help Africa out of her economic woes.

Speaking to newsmen later, President Moussa Traore called on all African heads of state to help find a lasting solution to the Chadian problem.

[Begin Traore recording in French followed by English translation] During the last session of the OAU summit [words indistinct] and they asked the chairman to do all in his power to bring back the two countries into their fold. We will see what has been done in this direction during the next summit. Chad says that Libyan troops are still occupying the north of the country, and Libya in turn affirms that none of its troops are occupying any part of Chad, and that it is a civil war that is going on in Chad. This is why at the last summit, the president of the People's Republic of the Congo and all other member-states of the OAU were asked to do all in their power to settle the Chad problem. [End recording]

Gen Traore flew back home after the news conference. At the airport to see him off were Chairman Rawlings, other PNDC members, secretaries of state, the IGP [Inspector General of Police] Mr Omane, the forces' commander, Major General Quainoo, and members of the diplomatic corps.

Bulgarian Envoy Pledges Economic Assistance

*AB081509 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] The Government of Bulgaria will continue to offer needed assistance to Ghana not only for the success of her economic recovery program but also for her educational and cultural programs. This assurance was given by Mr Mikola Chonkov, charge d'affaires of the Bulgarian Embassy in Ghana at the opening of a 1-week photo exhibition on Bulgarian youth, mounted at the greater Accra regional library. The function was organized by the Bulgarian Embassy in conjunction with the National Youth Organizing Commission and the Ghana-Bulgaria Friendship Society. The exhibition was mounted in connection with the forthcoming international Children's Banner of Peace Assembly in Bulgaria and the World Festival of Youth in Moscow.

Mr Chonkov observed that the visit of Mr Grisha Filipov, the Bulgarian prime minister, to Ghana in June last year and the reciprocal visit of Mr P.V. Obeng, Provisional National Defense Council coordinating secretary, a month ago, were a clear demonstration of the two countries' desire to share common aspirations in their national development program. Mr Chonkov said his government will remain committed to the successful execution of all bilateral agreements signed between Ghana and Bulgaria for the benefit of both countries.

The chairman of the National Youth Organizing Commission, Mr Elliot Mulberry, who opened the exhibition, said the occasion would help strengthen the solidarity and friendship existing between the youth of Ghana and Bulgaria.

GUINEA

Decree Reshuffles Cabinet, Local Governments

AB080815 Conakry Domestic Service in French
0645 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Decree from the president of the Republic]

[Text] The president of the Republic, considering the declaration of the actual taking over of power by the Army on 3 April, 1984; considering the proclamation of the second republic; considering Decree No 001/CMRN RS/84 of 5 April 1984, concerning the appointment of members of cabinet of the president of the republic, decrees:

Article 1: The following ministers and secretaries of state have been charged to assume temporary duties in the following ministries: Ministry of Youth, Arts, and Sports, Sanoussi Abdin Zainoui, the current secretary of state for scientific research; Ministry of National Education, Abou Camara, secretary of state for pre-university education; the Secretariat of State for Security, Ibrahima Sory Diaby, director of (?state) police.

Article 2: (Tamba Sana Oumar), formerly principal private secretary at the Ministry of Youth, Arts, and Sports, is appointed secretary general of the government.

Article 3: Permanent undersecretaries of the provinces of Dubreka, Boke, Farana, Zerekoure, and Labe will temporarily assume the duties of governors of these provinces until substantive governors are appointed.

Article 4: Permanent secretaries in the prefectures will assume temporary duties for the prefects of the following prefectures: Dalaba, Pita, Gueckedou, Lelouma, and Kankan until substantive prefects are appointed.

Article 5: The Ministry of Administrative Reforms and Civil Service and the ministries cited in Articles 1 and 2 are charged with seeing to the implementation of the present provisions which will be published in the official gazette.

Issued in Conakry on 7 July 1985

[Signed] Brigadier Lansana Conte

Ivorian, Togolese Ministers Deliver Messages

AB082110 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The head of state, Brigadier Lansana Conte, today received Simeon Ake and Atsou Koffi Amegah, the Ivorian and Togolese foreign ministers, who brought messages from Presidents Felix Houphouet-Boigny and Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The audience enabled both envoys to convey to President Lansana Conte fraternal and affectionate greetings from the Ivorian and Togolese presidents who renewed their sincere affection and

friendship for the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN], to the Guinean Government and people through President Lansana Conte.

Concerning bilateral relations within the ECOWAS as well as within the OAU, the two special envoys reaffirmed the desire of their governments and of their heads of state to strengthen and develop bonds of friendship and fraternity, and relations of cooperation with Guinea, its government, and its head of state.

Also present at the audience were Captains Facine Toure and Jean Traore, both CMRN members and respectively minister of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and minister of state for natural resources and planning, as well as lieutenant Abdourahmane Diallo, CMRN member and head of state protocol. It is worth noting that the audience took place in a warm and fraternal atmosphere.

GUINEA-BISSAU

President Vieira Begins Official Visit to France

For Paris coverage of the visit to France by President Joao Bernardo Vieira, including his meeting with French Minister Laurent Fabius, see the France section of the 3 July Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

IVORY COAST

President Returns From ECOWAS Summit in Lome

AB081020 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0745 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Excerpt] President Houphouet-Boigny returned yesterday from Lome where he participated in the summit meeting of heads of state and government of ECOWAS. As usual, he was accorded a warm reception in Lome. A similar atmosphere reigned at the airport on his return. The president of the republic was accompanied on this trip by a delegation including Minister of State Mathieu Ekrah, Ministers Abdoulaye Kone and Nicholas Kounadi; Governor Guy Nairay, permanent undersecretary of the president of the republic; and the director of state protocol, Ambassador Georges Ouegnin.

LIBERIA

Doe Returns, Comments on ECOWAS Summit

AB081115 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, CIC [commander in chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, says the just ended ECOWAS meeting was a success. Speaking to journalists at the James Sprigg Payne Airfield yesterday afternoon shortly upon arrival from Lome Togo, Dr Doe said he and his colleagues were able to overcome some of the prevailing problems like the much talked about free movement of citizens

in member countries of ECOWAS. He said Liberia and Nigeria objected to the question of free movement, as in the case of Liberia there are already aliens here from member-states of ECOWAS.

On the question of countries who had not met their financial obligation, head of state Doe attributed the problems to financial difficulties, and admitted that even Liberia was financially obligated to ECOWAS, but said government has promised to settle its arrears. When asked by journalists to elaborate on his recent meeting with (?six) African leaders in Lome, Dr Doe said their discussions centered on issues affecting Africa.

NIGERIA

Government To Rid Nation of 'Antisocial Elements'

AB081500 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The Federal Military Government has expressed disappointment that illegal immigrants are still being harbored by Nigerians. The government is also not happy that the movements of armed robbers, smugglers, and currency traffickers known to the people are not being reported to the police for prompt action. The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, emphasized that no economic saboteurs like smugglers and currency traffickers could survive without the connivance of other Nigerians. He was speaking in Lagos yesterday in the monthly Radio Nigeria program, Matters of the Moment. General Idiagbon called on all Nigerians to let the spirit of war against indiscipline prevail for the eradication of all the ills of society so that the country might earn respectability abroad as well as orderliness, honesty, and patriotism at home.

He announced that the whole socioeconomic situation relating to the causes of armed robbery and other violent crimes was being looked into with the view to finding a lasting solution to them. In the meantime, he said, the Federal Government might make an extra budgetary grant to the police force to provide for some immediate needs to combat the current wave of armed robbery and other crimes. Also to improve the operational efficiency of

the rank and file of the police force, additional modern equipment and motor vehicles are being purchased for their use.

General Idiagbon, who is also the chairman of the Police Service Commission, once again appealed for the cooperation of the general public with the police in the task to rid this nation of all antisocial elements.

Military Exercise To Begin in Oyo, Ogun States

AB050441 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] The military exercise to be carried out in parts of Oyo and Ogun states is aimed at testing the readiness of the Nigerian Army to meet all emergencies. This explanation was given in an address to newsmen in Ibadan today by the general officer commanding the 2d Mechanized Division, Major General Sanni Abaka. He said adequate precautions had been taken to ensure the safety of life and property in the areas where the exercise will take place. Besides, an Army control committee has been set up to entertain complaints from those whose whose farmlands might be affected during the exercise (?for compensations). The exercise, which will start on Tuesday, will last 1 week.

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Chadian Democratic Front Group

AB071515 Lome Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Excerpt] President Eyadema granted three audiences yesterday morning at the 2 February Hotel. The first audience was granted to a delegation of the Chadian Democratic Front. At the end of its talks with President Eyadema, the leader of the delegation, General Negue Djogo expressed his gratitude to President Eyadema for the special attention he gives to the problems of Chad. He then said that this visit falls within the framework of the need for his country to brief the president of the republic, who follows closely all developments in the Chadian crisis, on the latest developments in the situation in the country. His government therefore found it useful to give him further explanations.

ANGOLA

People's Assembly Plans Session 24-26 Jul

*MB030925 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 3 Jul 85*

[Text] The People's Assembly will hold its 10th ordinary session from 24 to 26 July, under the chairmanship of its president, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The session agenda includes the ratification of Deputy Paulo Teixeira Jorge's election as first secretary of the supreme organ of state power, and the discussion and approval of the last two ordinary sessions.

The next session of the People's Assembly will be held at the conference center of Hotel Presidente in Luanda. The meeting will also approve reports on the implementation of the national plan for 1983, revision of the general state budget and a bill on identity and residence cards. The agenda also includes ratification of documents approved by the standing commission, namely amendments to the act on legal practice and law 11/24 on telecommunications, a law amending act 9/79 on diamond trafficking, the Marriages Act, and the law governing the period for the passing of sentences by the revolutionary popular tribunal.

Included in the standing commission documents to be submitted to the People's Assembly for ratification are the law attributing wider powers to military tribunals, the agreement on temporary employment of Angolan workers by the GDR socialist enterprises, resolution on the adherence of the People's Republic of Angola to the political rights of women, and the resolution on the creation of the Agostinho Neto Order award medal. The agenda also includes information on the result of the enquiry into statements by Deputy Agostinho (Mumo) of Lunda Norte Province.

BOTSWANA

Masire Hails Zimbabwean Election Results

*MB081605 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1110 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire has congratulated Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe on his reelection. Prime Minister Mugabe won 63 of the 80 parliamentary seats on Saturday, only two short of his prediction.

In a message to Mr Mugabe this morning, President Masire says Botswana admires the (?marked) achievement scored by Mr Mugabe's government and people in safeguarding national independence and building up the country. Dr Masire also wishes Prime Minister Mugabe new victories on the road of advancement. The message reaffirms wishes for the further strengthening of the already cordial relations between the two countries, the prosperity and well-being of the people of Zimbabwe.

Botswana and Zimbabwe, which at present both enjoy multi-party democracy, improved their relations further in the first half of 1983 when they established diplomatic relations, 3 years after

the independence of Zimbabwe. During that year, Mr Alois Chidoda was posted to Gaborone as his country's first high commissioner to Botswana. The Botswana mission was opened in February this year and Mr Sisulu Manyola was posted in May as charge d'affaires. Mr Manyola, former private secretary to the vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, had previously served in the Botswana High Commission in Zambia. The posts of second and third secretaries in the Botswana mission in Harare have also been filled.

A spokesman for the Department of External Affairs says plans to accredit a high commissioner to Harare are at an advanced stage and informed sources say it will be before the end of this year.

LESOTHO

Jonathan Congratulates Mugabe on Reelection

*MB082030 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] The prime minister, Right Honorable Dr Leboa Jonathan, has sent a message of congratulations to His Excellency Mr Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, on his party victory in the recent elections held in that country. In his message, Dr Jonathan said Mr Mugabe's victory was all the more noteworthy because it was a triumph over historical obstacles dating from preindependence days. He said Mr Mugabe had not only triumphed over these obstacles but the overwhelming majority of the people of Zimbabwe have reaffirmed their confidence in his enlightened leadership and in the guidance provided by his party.

Dr Jonathan said Mr Mugabe's victory was significant not just for the people of Zimbabwe, but for all people who have espoused the cause of freedom, justice, and equality for all irrespective of race or skin color. He said they were also a victory for the unfortunate masses in other parts of Africa, who are still struggling against the forces of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and racism.

Dr Jonathan said the government and people of Lesotho sincerely hope that in his fresh mandate from the Zimbabwean people, Mr Mugabe and his [word indistinct] party will (?further) consolidate Zimbabwe's independence and build a nation that is (?mature), strong, and ready to play its rightful role in the resolution of the problems of southern Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Congratulates Mugabe on Election Win

*MB081633 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] On behalf of the party, government and the Mozambican people, President Samora Machel today congratulated Robert Mugabe, president of ZANU-PF, the party militants, and the Zimbabwean people for the great victory won during the second general elections in the Republic of Zimbabwe.

In the message, President Samora Machel expresses the joy of the Mozambican people over this victory of the party, which led the struggle for Zimbabwe's national liberation. It says that ZANU-PF's victory is a victory for every Mozambican.

Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF won the elections held in Zimbabwe with 63 out of 79 seats that were contested. Meanwhile, President Canaan Banana of Zimbabwe has formally invited ZANU-PF President Robert Mugabe to form a new government. Robert Mugabe announced yesterday that his government will not include members of parliament of the ZAPU Party of Joshua Nkomo in opposition.

Portuguese Party Leader Arrives for Visit

MB081415 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Lucas Pires, leader of the Center Democratic Party (CDS) of Portugal, arrived in Maputo this morning on an official 2-day visit to our country at the invitation of President Samora Machel. Minister of the Interior Colonel Oscar Monteiro, accompanied by other government officials, was at the airport to welcome the CDS leader. Speaking to journalists, Lucas Pires said that during his stay in Mozambique he will gather information and gain deeper knowledge about our country.

It should be stressed that Lucas Pires is member of a commission of the International Democratic Union, UDI, which is responsible for relations between the Christian Democratic, Conservative and Liberal Parties and African countries.

Meets With Machel

MB090550 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Marshal Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has received this afternoon Lucas Pires, the leader of the Portuguese Center Democratic Party (CDS) who is heading a delegation of his party on a visit to Mozambique. The meeting was attended by high-ranking party and state officials, namely Armando Guebuza, Jacinto Veloso, and Oscar Monteiro.

This afternoon the Portuguese leader visited the victims of the latest attacks of the armed bandits and other patients at the Maputo Central Hospital. The Portuguese leader was accompanied by Dr Gerardo Vaz, deputy health minister and director of the Maputo Central Hospital.

NAMIBIA

Administrator General Views Interim Government

MB080929 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
0830 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Mr Louis Pienaar, the administrator general of South-West Africa, has said the activities of the transitional government should be seen as an evolutionary process aimed at bringing

reconciliation in the territory. In an interview with Radio South-West Africa, Mr Pienaar said the installation of the government was meant to put an end to the revolutionary onslaught. He added that, in his view, talks he has held with the ministers in the government have indicated that they will do all possible to maintain and strengthen unity within the government.

Minister of Finance Mudge Presents Budget

MB051034 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1026 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Windhoek, July 5, SAPA — Taxes on companies and mining companies, with the exception of diamond mines, have been marginally increased in SWA/Namibia's 1985/86 budget, introduced in the National Assembly this morning by the new transitional government's minister of finance, Mr Dirk Mudge. The tax on "other mines" is to be increased by an effective two percent to 42 percent, and that on ordinary companies, also by an effective 2 percent, to 44 percent.

Mr Mudge said in his budget speech the government had decided, after careful consideration, not to increase general sales tax, currently standing at nine percent, as it had concluded "this was not the time to make things more difficult for the man in the street."

The total anticipated expenditure for the 1985/86 financial year is nearly R1400 million.

The budget approved last year amounted to almost R1770 million. The deficit before borrowing in this year's budget had been reduced to R146,6 million compared to the R188,8 million of the previous year, although this figure was still too high for SWA/Namibia's circumstances, the minister said. A surplus of R141 million from the 1984/85 year would be transferred to the current year, Mr Mudge said.

Mr Mudge said continuity and stability in financial measures and in fiscal systems and practices was desirable at a time of transition from one government to another. Sudden and radical changes which might create uncertainty in the business sector and among the public had to be guarded against, and for this reason there would be no sensational announcements or drastic changes of direction in the 1985/86 budget.

Reviewing domestic economic circumstances, he said SWA/Namibia had still not broken loose from the grip of economic stagnation, and economic activity, as measured by the real gross domestic product, had declined further during 1984. Mr Mudge said: "This decline, however, was less than 1 percent, compared with a decline of no less than 4,3 percent in 1984."

There was also still no perceptible improvement in the real production of the territory's most important sectors, with a negative growth being shown for 1984 in agriculture, the fishing industry, and all sections of mining, as well as in the manufacturing and construction industries. "It was chiefly the tertiary sector, that is trade and services, which was responsible for stabilising economic activity in SWA/Namibia during the past calendar year," Mr Mudge said.

At current prices, however, the GDP had been growing more quickly, namely at a rate of 12 percent in 1984, compared to 5 percent in 1983, and this increase was the main cause of improved operating surpluses in almost all sectors.

There had also been a considerable improvement in the trade balance last year. Although the volume of exports had not shown a sharp increase, the export prices had benefitted significantly from improved commodity prices and from the favourable results of the exchange rate situation. Export earnings in 1984 had increased by 17 percent, after a decline of eight percent the previous year.

On inflation, Mr Mudge said the average increase in the consumer price index for the first four months of 1985, for Windhoek, had been a moderate 11,9 percent. "Although a further moderate rise can be expected during the year, the rate of increase should begin to show a downward trend towards the end of the year." He said.

Generally, the domestic economic situation seemed to be much better than it was the previous year but, as in the case of South Africa, a revival could not be counted on in the near future. The introduction of the 1985/86 budget was postponed by the former administrator-general, Dr Willie van Niekerk, to enable the new transitional government to deal with it.

Mr Mudge said that although the anticipated 1985/86 expenditure of R1,392,4 million was 8,7 percent more than that for the previous financial year, it represented, in real terms, a decline of about three percent, indicating strong financial discipline.

On the increased taxes for mines and companies, Mr Mudge said he felt these two forms of taxation could "quite reasonably be increased."

The tax on "other mines" had remained at 40 percent for years, while in South Africa it had risen from 42 percent in 1981/82 to an effective rate of 57,5 percent in the latest budget. Although the correct policy for the republic was not necessarily also the correct policy for SWA/Namibia, (this) "is a good indication that our tax rate is still very low." He said.

The income tax on mining companies (excluding diamond mines) whose financial year ended on or after July 1, 1985, would therefore be increased by a surcharge of five percent, making it an effective rate of 42 percent, which should bring in additional revenue of about R5 million in 1985/86. The tax payable by ordinary companies had remained constant at an effective rate of 42 percent since 1982/83, while it had risen from 42 percent to 50 percent in the republic during this period.

Although the SWA/Namibian Government considered it both reasonable and necessary to keep company tax at a lower rate than in the republic, because many South African companies enjoyed incentives in their country which did not apply in the territory, the differences were very large. "It is doubtful whether the advantage gained from this in terms of the establishment and retention of business locally, outweighs the consequent loss of revenue," Mr Mudge said.

The surcharge on income tax payable by non-mining companies whose financial year ended on or after July 1, 1985, would therefore be increased from five to ten percent, raising the effective tax rate from 42 to 44 percent, and bringing in additional revenue of about R2,5 million in 1985/86.

SWAPO Commentary Condemns MPC Government

MB061018 Harare Voice of Namibia in English

1900 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Last month racist South Africa has once again demonstrated its [words indistinct] on Namibia by having installed yet another puppet regime in Windhoek in defiance of the wishes and aspirations of the Namibian people and the international community. On Monday, 17 June, the racist president of South Africa, P.W. Botha, unilaterally declared Namibia independent with the signing of a proclamation that gave limited powers to the puppets in the so-called Multiparty Conference. Such limited governing powers were handed over to a 62-member so-called National Assembly and 8-man so-called cabinet and a 60-member council.

According to racist South Africa, this council will try to draft a constitution for Namibia within the next 18 months. Both defense and foreign affairs as well as security services will remain under racist South Africa's control.

All the facts have proven beyond any reasonable doubt that what South Africa is doing in Namibia is nothing more than a total disregard of the demands of the Namibian people for genuine freedom and national independence.

SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, has condemned the puppet regime in Windhoek, which has been installed there by the illegal occupationist regime of South Africa in defiance of the international community. In a press statement this week in Luanda by SWAPO, SWAPO called on all Namibian patriots to oppose these South African maneuvers. The statement said that what is going on in our country clearly shows once again the extent to which the racist regime is prepared to go in its disregard of the demands on the Namibia people for genuine freedom and national independence.

Inside Namibia itself, demonstrations were held in the Windhoek capital in protest against the imposed puppet regime. According to the information reaching the voice of Namibia, more than 2,000 people took part in the protest march, which was addressed by SWAPO Vice President Comrade Hendrik Witbooi, and later dispersed by the racist police. More than 70 people were reported injured. Placard-bearing demonstrators demanded the immediate implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 for Namibia's independence.

One placard stated: We will not collaborate in our oppression. The Namibian Council of Churches has also condemned the installation of the puppet regime in the territory stating that under no circumstances will it recognize this puppet regime which is run by South Africa.

Our special wish, the Namibian Council of Churches said, is to end the illegal occupation by South Africa of our country which will lead to freedom, peace, and independence. The installation of a puppet regime in Namibia by South Africa last month has also provoked strong worldwide reaction of criticism and condemnation.

From the UN Headquarters in New York, the world body's secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, said he was very much concerned that South Africa had carried out its plan of imposing yet another unwanted regime on the Namibian people. He declared the move as null and void.

Mr Paul Lusaka of Zambia, who is the president of the UN council for Namibia, also strongly condemned this latest South African move on Namibia saying that this was contrary to the letter and spirit of the UN plan for Namibia's independence as provided for under Resolution 435. He called for economic sanctions against South Africa.

In New Delhi the Indian Government condemned the installation of the so-called interim government in Namibia. India, which is the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, said the latest act by apartheid South Africa is another brazen affront to the people of Namibia and the world community.

On the part of Africa, the OAU called upon its member-states and the international community to withhold support for and the recognition of the South African-installed puppet regime in Namibia.

In a statement issued in Addis Ababa, the OAU said it rejects any settlement of the Namibian question outside the framework of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

It said it has proved without doubt that SWAPO had the support of the people inside Namibia in as much as it has the backing of the United Nations, the OAU, and the international community.

Apart from all these criticisms and condemnations from the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the OAU, and many other individual countries and organizations all over the world, racist South Africa has also been condemned by some of its closest friends and allies in the West.

The five Western powers which formed what was known as the Contact Group of Namibia have rejected the recent move of South Africa in setting up another puppet regime in Namibia. Most of these countries declared the move as null and void and have stated their desire to see Resolution 435 being implemented in Namibia.

On the part of the oppressed but struggling people of Namibia under the dynamic leadership of SWAPO, the war for national liberation will continue and be intensified.

SWAPO will fight both the puppets and their Pretoria war masters until Namibia is not only free and genuinely independent. The struggle continues and victory is certain.

SOUTH AFRICA

Township Residents Blame Police for Unrest

MB081920 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpt] The death toll in the beleaguered township of Duduza, Nigel, has risen to five since the weekend, but residents and community leaders fear it could increase even further after inquiries are completed later today.

Unrest flared in the East Rand township on Friday as residents prepared to bury the victims of earlier unrest.

Residents and observers have blamed the police for the unrest and said the township had been quiet until the police moved in on Friday.

A lengthy telex message was sent to the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria today containing details of casualties during weekend unrest in the township and containing specific allegations of police misconduct.

At the time of going to press, there had been no reply.

Colonel Leon Mellet, liaison officer for the minister of law and order, today described weekend reports that police wearing balaclavas had fired live rounds, teargas and rubber bullets at youths in Duduza on Friday as a "calculated lie".

Colonel Mellet said that allegations of youths being shot and then left to die in the township were "irresponsible, upsetting and devoid of truth".

He could offer no comment on the details forwarded to the police by THE STAR today as he had not seen the telex.

Early today Duduza was still tense.

However, the proposed work stayaway — reported by morning newspapers to have been planned for today — appeared to have not taken place as many people flocked to work this morning.

A Duduza Civic Association spokesman said the stayaway was now planned for Wednesday, when four people are to be buried. They are all victims of hand grenade blasts. Police kept a low profile at the township's administration offices.

Among the victims of weekend unrest was an elderly woman who was taken away after her sister's house had been raided by policemen early on Friday morning. She was later traced to the Far East Rand Hospital where doctors had written on her bed record: "Assaulted by police". This was confirmed by two reporters from THE STAR who read the record themselves.

Two bodies with gunshot wounds were found in a garage at the Dunnotar police station. One was that of Mr Meshack Shabangu (35) and the other of Mr Bheki Makhanya. Two boys, Philemon Dlamini and Benedict Mazibuko, both 16 years old, were admitted to the Far East Rand Hospital with serious injuries. Police said they would release a statement on Duduza later today.

Commissioner Reacts to Charges

*MB081933 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] The commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, says that people who accuse the police of being responsible for the recent unrest in black areas should come forward with their facts. Gen Coetzee was reacting in a statement in Pretoria to a news report on certain incidents in Duduza, near Nigel.

Police Report 7 Deaths in Kwathema Unrest

*MB090825 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0814 GMT 9 Jul 85*

[Text] Pretoria, July 9, SAPA — Police unrest report for the period 8 pm last night to 8 am today:

Incidents of unrest occurred at Kwazakele, Lungelihle, and Somerset East in the Eastern Cape.

In Kwazakele, a delivery vehicle was slightly damaged when a petrol bomb was hurled into the cab. There were no injuries. A school classroom was damaged by a fire, which members of the SADF extinguished.

In Lungelihle a youth was arrested for stoning a police vehicle. Near the outskirts of the Somerset East black township, a man sustained a cut on his face when his vehicle was stoned. In Kwathema, arsonists attacked a private home, but the owner extinguished the fire.

Shortly after midnight, a large mob marched towards the police station, but were dispersed with tear smoke and rubber bullets. No injuries were reported.

During an incident in which an SAP member's home was petrol-bombed, the arsonists were dispersed by birdshot and pistol fire. Five men were fatally wounded and two others injured. In a similar incident in the area, two men were fatally wounded when police dispersed the mob with birdshot.

Also in Kwathema, police dispersed a large mob which stoned houses, with tear smoke and rubber bullets. Thirty-six arrests were made.

Police Called 'Scapegoat' in UDF, Azapo Feud

*MB080831 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Station commentary]

[Text] A new element has been introduced into the violent feud between extremist movements in black politics. Having failed recently to patch up their quarrel — predictedly, since at bottom it is not merely an argument about different ideologies, but a struggle for power — spokesmen have taken to blaming the authorities for the resultant casualties.

The authorities, of course, are a handy scapegoat when violence erupts openly between such groups. The ploy is obvious. The inability of the UDF [United Democratic Front] and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] to tolerate even each other has seriously dented the image they publicly project as movements dedicated to peaceful change and democratic methods. Even Bishop Desmond Tutu has called for a truce, and in the public at large skepticism about the sincerity of their claims was growing strongly. If they could not stop fighting each other, some outside culprit had to be found for the damage being done.

The facts of the situation — although they may be available to anyone who keeps abreast of the news — are evidently of no account. So last week Mr Murphy Morobe, Transvaal secretary of the UDF, came up with the statement that government agents had chosen what he called the ultimate method in fascist tactics in dealing with political opponents. He was referring to the death of four senior UDF men in the eastern Cape recently. It may be noted in passing that a police investigation of the deaths is under way, and that a reward of 1,000 rand has been posted.

What is most extraordinary about Mr Morobe's statement, however, is that less than 2 months ago he himself was admitting that members of the UDF and Azapo were at one another's throats, and was deploring that fact. It is unacceptable that our members should fight among one another, he said in Soweto during one of the various peacemaking efforts.

Nor was he the only one to state openly that a vendetta was in progress. On the same occasion, Mr George Wauchope vice president of Azapo, pointed out that 90 percent of the damage done in black areas had been caused by those in organizations said to be fighting the system. In Port Elizabeth at the same time, Azapo President Ishmael Mkhabela was accusing UDF elements of ambivalent and provocative actions, and listed names of Azapo members killed and injured in the conflict.

Since then there has been no abatement in the internecine struggle. On the contrary, all the evidence points to an intensification. A feature of the politics of extremists in South Africa these days is the flagrancy of its propagandists' disregard for the truth, in that they are faithfully applying the simple doctrine propounded by Adolf Hitler: The bigger the lie, the more it is likely to be believed. Such an approach, like Hitler's own, is of course anathema to negotiation politics and to the democratic process itself. It is true that it has a blood-and-guts fascination for the simpleminded. But whether, in the long run, ordinary people of common sense in either the black or white community will be taken in by it, remains to be seen.

Tutu, Church Note Opposition to SADF Action

*MB081441 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] The Church of the Province of South Africa has decided that military chaplains should come under the control of bishops of the church and not senior officers of the SADF.

A motion to this effect was adopted by 130 votes to 48 at the synod of the Anglican Church in Pietermaritzburg today. The

issue still has to come before a committee of the church before it becomes official church policy. The motion was carried in the bishops, clergy, and the laity divisions.

During the debate on the motion the bishop of Johannesburg and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, the Most Reverend Bishop Desmond Tutu, said blacks in South Africa were mostly opposed to the Defense Force. He said that he had personally been harassed several times recently by members of the Defense Force who had asked him for his identification and searched his car near Soweto. He said the Anglican Church should strongly oppose the use of the Defense Force in black townships.

Progressive Party Official Discusses Sanctions

*MB080931 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
0830 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] Economic sanctions against South Africa would be counterproductive and would hit blacks worst. This was said by Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party when she participated in a London television program.

Mrs Suzman pointed out that black trade unions in South Africa realized that sanctions could lead to permanent unemployment. She also said that sports boycotts have so far been effective against this country, but that South Africa has not been given any credit for the progress it has made in eliminating racial discrimination from sports.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Supporters Wage 'Terror Campaign'

*MB090559 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 9 Jul 85*

[Text] News agencies quote eyewitnesses as saying in Harare that gangs of young supporters of the newly reelected prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, have started a terror campaign in mainly black town in the country.

Eyewitnesses say opposition supporters are being attacked and their homes ransacked. Yesterday a government spokesman said that at least one person had been killed and several injured in the violence. However, the Zimbabwean news agency, ZIANA, said unconfirmed reports put the death toll at three. The agency said more than 600 homes had been attacked by the gangs, who had gone from house to house in the black towns of Mufakose, Chitungwiza, Mbare, and Highfield, to try to force their political opponents to move elsewhere.

According to reports, most of the victims are followers of the ZAPU leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, or of the leader of the United African National Council, Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Diplomats in Harare said they feared that the violence could spark retaliatory attacks in other parts of the country. The information minister, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, has appealed to the government supporters not to take the law into their own hands.

Violence Detailed

*MB082002 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1946 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] Harare, July 8, SAPA — One person was killed and several others injured in political violence throughout Zimbabwe following the announcement of the general elections results, a government spokesman confirmed tonight.

He said the charred body of a man was found in the Redcliff steel town in the Midlands Province on Saturday. Faction fights have also been reported in Bindura, Glendale, Mvurwi and Kwekwe.

Five people have been detained in Glendale in connection with attacks on houses belonging to members of the Jehovahs Witnesses sect. The spokesman said the situation in the area was now back to normal following an increased police presence.

The minister of information in the last government and a senior Politburo member of the winning ZANU (PF) Party, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, has appealed to his own members to stop harassing supporters of minority parties and taking the law into their own hands.

More than 400 houses in Chitungwiza and 200 in Mufakose, Mbare Highfield suburbs of Harare were ransacked by ZANU (PF) supporters yesterday and today.

Most of the victims were members of the minority parties who, eyewitnesses say, have been told they are no longer needed in the areas because of their parties humiliating defeat during the election.

BBC Report

*MB081826 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[From "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been reports from Zimbabwe that people who didn't vote for Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF or are suspected of not doing so in last week's elections are being victimized. ZANU-PF increased its majority in parliament of 65 of the 100 seats, but in spite of that it seems people who might have voted for the opposition are being given a hard time. Julian Marshall has been investigating, he sent this report from Harare.

[Begin Marshall recording] This morning I went to Mufakose, a suburb outside Harare, and came across 10 houses where the occupants and all their belongings had been thrown out. As I sat among beds, wardrobes, pots and pans, and stoves by the side of the road, people explained to me how ZANU-PF youths had come to their homes yesterday and accused them of voting for ZAPU and the United African National Congress. Their recent books and keys had been seized. They had been forced to move all their property outside. The door had then been locked and the keys taken away. Most had spent the night outside. Some had been subjected to physical violence and one man with cuts on his forehead said several people had been taken to hospital.

Most of them were unwilling to discuss their political sympathies, but said they had been treated in this way because they hadn't attended ZANU-PF meetings. They were uncertain what they were going to do next, but have been told by the ZANU-PF youths to go back to Muzorewa and Nkomo.

There were other reports from Glenview, Highfield, and Kamubuzuma, all suburbs outside Harare, and it would appear that a similar pattern is starting to emerge in towns further from the capital.

This afternoon I visited Shepia town, 30 km from Harare, and there again I came across houses where the occupants and their belongings had been thrown out. About 20 people had taken refuge in nearby Chitungwiza police station. Two that I spoke to originally came from Matabeleland, and they said that ZANU-PF supporters were singling out the homes of Ndebele-speakers. They had come in the early hours of the morning and thrown people out of their homes along with their possessions. Again their crime was not to have supported the ruling party in the recent elections, but as one girl, a member of ZAPU, said to me: After this treatment I had rather die than vote for ZANU-PF.

When I spoke this evening to Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira, he said that the government had issued a strong appeal to their supporters not to take the law into their own hands and not to take action against those people who campaigned for minority parties, and he added that the government had not yet reached its goal of a one-party state, and therefore Zimbabweans were entitled to support any party of their choice. [End recording]

Politburo Member on Harassment

*MB081858 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] A ZANU-PF Politburo member, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, has strongly appealed to party members in the Harare area to stop harassing members of minority parties.

Comrade Shamuyarira told ZIANA today that ZANU-PF supporters should not take action against residents who had campaigned for minority parties during recent general election. He said Zimbabwe is not yet a [word indistinct] 1-party state, and therefore any person is still entitled to support a party of his choice.

Comrade Shamuyarira, who is minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, said it was not illegal to support a minority party. He said all ZANU-PF supporters should continue to maintain the peace which was observed during the election and to use methods of [word indistinct] and not coercion.

Comrade Shamuyarira's remark follow incidents in some of Harare's high density suburbs in which members of minority parties had their houses ransacked by an unknown group of people.

Muzorewa Reportedly in Botswana for Holiday

*MB081152 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 8 Jul 85*

[Text] The United African National Council, UANC, leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa, is said to be in Botswana. According to the bishop's sister, Ruth, the UANC leader is in Botswana for a month-long holiday, during which he is to attend a bishops' conference. Mystery surrounded the bishop's whereabouts after he cast his vote last Monday. The UANC failed to win a single seat in the general election, which saw ZANU-PF winning 63 of the 80 common voters roll seats.

HERALD Condemns White Election Results

MB080936 Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Betrayed!"]

[Text] Let's face it, the election results of the white voters have been a shock to most people.

Who would have thought that five years after independence whites would so heavily rally behind the unrepentant confrontationists such as Mr Ian Smith and his Conservative Alliance.

Indeed, who would have thought that the mass majority of whites in this country would so openly and so shamelessly, if not so dangerously, spurn the hand of reconciliation that the present government has so magnanimously extended.

The results of Thursday's polling could be likened to the renaissance of nazism and fascism in present-day Europe and the Ku Klux Klan in America. The difference is that our situation carries with it untold potential dangers.

Hardline blacks declared Thursday "the night reconciliation died". We sympathise with them. We understand their feelings of betrayal, their anger and their frustration. But not their blanket consideration of all whites in this country being the same.

There are very good whites and very dangerous whites in this country. The very good whites today cringe in the corner, fearful of what retribution might befall them because of the way the majority of whites voted.

That gulf between blacks and whites that the prime minister, Mugabe, had worked so tirelessly to narrow has suddenly opened wider. It is no exaggeration that for the moment we are back to 1980. The period of suspicions, distrust and even hatred may be back with us.

When parliament convenes, Mr Smith will sit as the representative of whites in this country. He will also have stuffed the 10 senate seats reserved for whites with his cronies like Mr van de Byl and others who have been given the thumbs down by voters. The prime minister has understandably not communicated with Mr Smith. There is no reason to believe that he will now be arm-twisted into changing his attitude as some whites were suggesting yesterday by boasting that "Mugabe will now have to talk to Ian Smith".

If Mugabe is as furious as most blacks are, his answer to this challenge will certainly be, "over my dead body".

That attitude would not be difficult to understand. After all, Mugabe had bent over backwards in his bid to gain acceptance of his policy, and that at the danger of annoying the radical members of the ruling party who believed that whites showed no remorse for their past deeds.

The damage has already been done and we will have to live with it for the next five years. The important thing to do now is for those whites who had so much faith in the electorate voting wisely having to double their efforts in trying to control the damage.

It will not be easy with Ian Smith sitting in parliament with the full mandate of the white electorate and rightly speaking on their behalf. It will not be easy to convince the majority blacks that the silent and those who voted with their feet and the reasonable are actually in the majority.

For the obviously shell-shocked Independent Zimbabwe Group, the question they should ask is whether their forming themselves into what amounted to a party had anything to do with their dismal performance.